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## ZAGHLULIST PARTY LEADERS CONTROL EGYPTIAN CABINET

More Than Half the Ministers Have Been Imprisoned—Former Agreements Protested

Great Britain Refuses to Recognize Cancellation of Agreements Regarding Compensation

CAIRO, Jan. 29.—Zaghlul Pasha this morning had a two hours' interview with the King, at which was presented a list of ministers which, as published this evening, shows the new Cabinet is composed almost exclusively of members of the Zaghlulist Party executive who have borne the burden of the struggle for independence which is now bearing fruit in the formation of the first constitutional Government.

More than half the new Cabinet has been imprisoned, three have been exiled, and two sentenced to capital punishment for the part they played in the independence movement. The only ministers who have not been members of the Zaghlulist Party since its inception are Tewfik Nessim Pasha, Muhammad Said Pasha, and Ahmed Mazloum Pasha, all veteran politicians who have held ministerial office, the last two having each twice been Premier, and who represent an element of experience in a Cabinet otherwise notably chiefly for the intense patriotic sentiments of its members, rather than for their proven governing capabilities.

In a letter to the King, accepting the Premiership Zaghlul affirms that a minister's first duty should be to remove the hitherto prevalent popular notion which regards the Government as an enemy and replace this by the conception of the Government as a mandatory of the people.

Zaghlul declares his acceptance of power does not imply concurrence in agreements or laws concluded by former ministries against which his party has protested. He declares the ministry must endeavor to achieve the Nation's aim of complete independence in Egypt and the Sudan.

The general tenor of the letter, which includes a reference to fixing responsibility on those responsible for the country's past misfortunes, which means Zaghlul's political opponents who have hitherto exercised power—scarcely promises a politically peaceful future.

If Zaghlul fulfills his program he will soon come up against a brick wall in the British refusal to recognize the cancellation of agreements regarding compensation for foreign colonies, British military and air force bases, etc. However, only the future will show the extent to which Zaghlul intends to attempt to carry out these promises.

## WHITE FORCES IN SIBERIA PROCLAIM AMUR FREE STATE

Province Under New System of Government, According to Advice Received by Japanese Government

TOKYO, Jan. 29 (AP).—White forces in Siberia have seized upon the occasion of the passing of Nicolai Lenin to proclaim a free state in Amur Province and have interrupted the railway service to Vladivostok and eastward, according to advice received by the Japanese Government from Mukden.

Amur province is one of the regions of eastern Siberia which came under Communist rule when the vast territory in Asia was merged in Soviet Russia. It was immediately subjected to the rigid enforcement of laws laid down by Moscow. The severity of these laws was evidenced nowhere more so than in the demand for 50 per cent of the capital stock of corporations formed to operate concessions. A gradual recession from that position has been made and mining and timber concession contracts recently were procurable with only 40 per cent of the stock retained by the Government.

Mineral products are plentiful, gold being mined extensively, and in the fertile valleys there are excellent timber and furs of fine quality. The

capital of the province is Blagoveshchensk. The region was ceded by China to Russia in 1858.



Under the "Direction of 'White Forces' the independence of Amur has been proclaimed and rail communication between Siberia and the Sea interrupted.

## BRITISH RAILWAY STRIKE IS SETTLED

Men Believed to Have Accepted With Reservations, Award Against Which They Struck

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The railway strike which for nine days has impeded transportation throughout Great Britain, was settled at a quarter to five this morning after a 12 hours' conference at Euston Hotel here between company managers, with the strikers' executive and the emergency committee of the Trades Union Congress. The National Union of Railwaymen, who accepted the award, were also represented.

By six o'clock, 480 telegrams had issued from the Hampton headquarters of the Associated Strikers' Union giving notification of a return to work. The men had been previously warned to stand by and in most centers remained up anxiously all night. By seven o'clock this morning, many of them were back in the sheds and engine fires were being lighted which had been cold for more than a week. By noon steam will be up and additional trains will begin running, though it will be several days before anything like normal conditions are restored. Slidings now blocked with empty cars are urgently wanted for coal and other industries brought more or less to a standstill by the

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## SONS OF AUSTRALIA OPPOSE BLACK LABOR

By Special Cable

MELBOURNE, Jan. 29.—At the celebration of the one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of the foundation of Australia, the members of the Australian Natives' Association protested against the suggestion of Lord Leverhulme for the importation of West African Negroes to do "donkey work" in the cotton-growing northern territory. The broad views of policy could not be subordinate to the material development; if the extension of cotton growing necessitated the introduction of black labor, in conditions practically of slavery, the industry was not wanted. Australia was white and Australia's policy was essential to the country's prosperity and

FRANK B. KELLOGG  
LONDON, Jan. 29.—Frank B. Kellogg, the American Ambassador, has been made an honorary member of the Middle Temple, a high honor of the British legal profession. Numbers of notable Americans have been thus honored, among them five signers of the Declaration of Independence.

## TAX-EXEMPTION SAVES MOST FOR RICH; NOTHING FOR POOR

\$200,000 Income Escapes 58 Per Cent Levy; Losses of \$400,000,000 Regained by Other Taxes

Taxpayers see a vital point in the question asked by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury: "Should a system of taxation that permits a man with income of \$1,000,000 a year to pay not one cent to the support of his Government remain unaltered?" The argument has been advanced, although the Sixteenth Amendment reads: "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived." Rather than attempt to retrace steps, a bill is before Congress for another constitutional amendment to limit further issues. Tax-exempts make it easier for governments to run up debt, yet they pay nothing directly to the expense they increase. Special attention is being given to taxation in The Christian Science Monitor.

It would take the fortune of a Henry Ford to distribute \$4 to every man, woman and child in the United States. And yet what a private individual would find difficult to do, the United States Treasury—if the figures of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, are correct—could undertake with some hope of success. It would not be by tax reduction as a whole, but merely in the more equitable distribution of taxes already levied and by the enforcement of the law as it stands. If \$4 were given to each of the 100,000,000 Americans, it obviously would mean more to some families than to others, for a family of two would gain only \$8, while a large family would receive \$16, \$20 or \$24.

The sum total in any case for the Nation would reach \$400,000,000. Now \$400,000,000 is just the amount which, according to Mr. Mellon, the Government at present is losing in taxes because billions of dollars—nobody knows how many—are escaping taxation through investment in tax-exempt securities.

Mr. Mellon estimates that if the money now invested in non-taxable stocks and bonds—put out in part by the Federal Government, but chiefly by the states, cities and counties over which the Federal Government has no control—were invested in "productive business," the gain in income tax to the Government would be over \$400,000,000 a year. Or, to put it another way, the Government is losing \$400,000,000 a year from one source of taxes because wealth is hiding itself in non-taxable forms of investment.

Of course the \$400,000,000 which the Government does not get in one form of taxes it does not go without—it simply puts higher taxes on those who do pay them, and draws its \$400,000,000 from another source of supply. Most of the John Smiths of the United States are not getting income enough to make it worth their while to buy non-taxable bonds, which give smaller interest than the savings bank.

So it is upon the John Smiths that the additional \$400,000,000 taxes mentioned by Mr. Mellon fall, while the comparatively small minority who do protect themselves by buying tax-exempts escape the direct results of the federal income tax law.

No one knows the exact amount of money now invested in non-taxable

## CONGRESS MIRRORS NEED FOR HARMONY IN PEACE CAMPAIGN

Bills Have High Aims but Lack Necessary Common Denominator of Action

By GEORGE T. ODELL  
NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—In an editorial in the January issue of The World Tomorrow, under the caption, "Can the Peace Forces of the World Unite?" occurs the following summary of the situation:

In spite of an evident drift toward war, there are potentials for peace in today's situation. Some machinery for peace has begun and a multitude of people, in their hearts, long for peace with a longing passionate and deep. If they saw a clear way to get peace, if they had leadership for peace which they could trust, they would act with decisive power. But the peace leadership is not here, at least there is none which has the united backing of even the peace societies. It is imperative, therefore, to develop a leadership and a program on which people who want peace can unite.

Besides discussion, there must be decision on some things soon: armaments, debts, secret diplomacy, the World Court, the League of Nations, competition for raw materials, etc. That means the hard labor of co-operative thinking and it means action for peace in time.

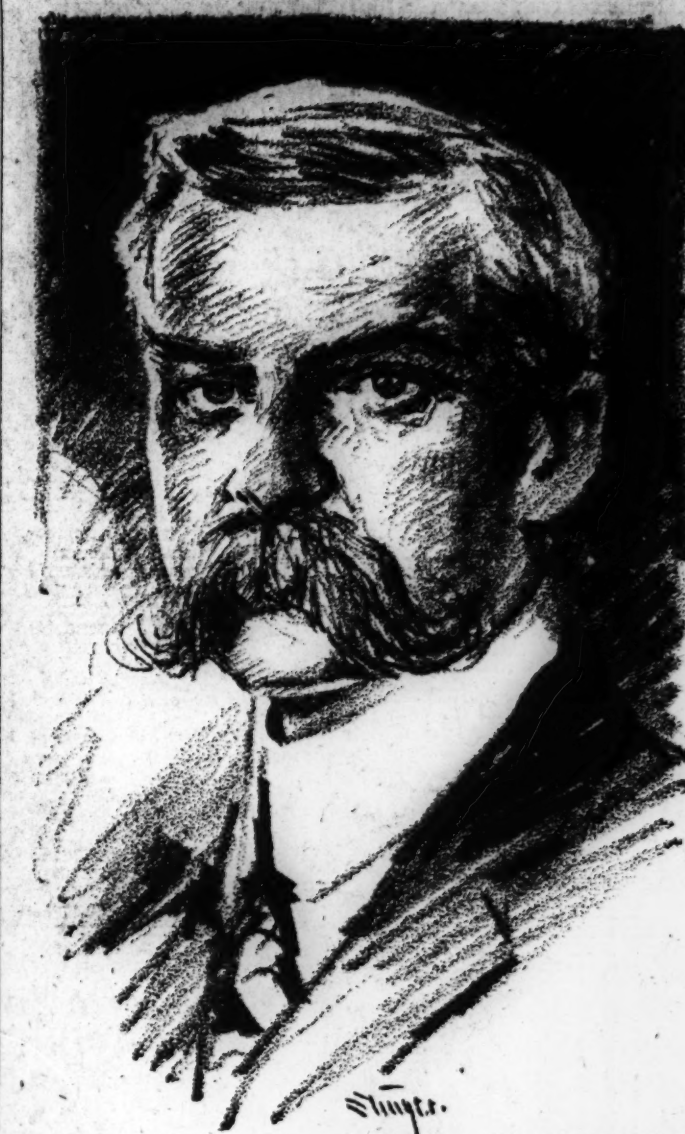
The peace movement fundamentally is political, because it depends upon political action to achieve its purpose. But, like every political undertaking, the creeds in the peace movement run the whole gamut from extreme conservatism to extreme radicalism. No program of political action for the suppression of war can be successful unless it takes into account the causes of war, yet that seems to be receiving the least attention.

Causes of War Not Studied  
About a year ago William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, pointed out that the United States Government is not spending one cent to study the cause of and the remedy for war. Nor has there been any money appropriated for that purpose since he made that charge.

It must not be assumed, however, that the administrative and legislative branches of the Government have failed to reflect the purposes for which various peace organizations have been working. In the Sixty-Seventh Con-

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## Whip in Fall-Doheny-Sinclair Inquiry



Thomas J. Walsh  
Democratic Senator From Montana

## AIR SERVICE INQUIRY DEMANDED IN HOUSE

John W. Nelson Prefers No Charges, but Questions Propaganda for Appropriations

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP).—A sweeping investigation of the air service was demanded in the House today by John W. Nelson (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, who declared he was informed that conditions which now exist are a continuation of the same practices by the same parties "that wrote the blackest page in America's war history in the aircraft failure."

Introducing a resolution asking for the appointment of a special committee of inquiry, he said:

"I am preferring no charges against anybody. I simply wish to end this unspeakable condition in the air service or set at rest these charges if found untrue."

Mr. Nelson said he had more than 7000 documents, which, he added, "I am told will show the same conditions which existed during the darkest days

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## Chester Cancellation to Be Reconsidered

By Special Cable

Pera, Jan. 29  
THE question of the Chester concessions may be submitted to arbitration. According to a message from Ankara, Suleiman Sirri Bey, the new Minister of Public Works, has promised to reconsider the cancellation of the Clayton-Kennedy contracts, and will offer additional facilities to the Ottoman-American Development Company, owners of the Chester concessions.

## PLEA OF POSTAL WORKERS INDORSED

Unanimous Approval Given to Proposed Memorial to Congress at Hearing

Officers of many branches of organized labor as well as members of the Massachusetts Legislature appeared today before the legislative committee on public service in favor of the resolution of Senator William L. Hennessey of Worcester, memorializing the Congress of the United States to reclassify the wages of the letter carriers, postal clerks, railway mail clerks and laborers in the United States Postoffice Department.

About 200 men and women stood up to be recorded in favor of the resolution when a show of hands was asked for by the committee. There was no opposition.

The speakers told the committee that the employees of the post office department have received no increase in pay for several years and that they are not receiving enough money to meet the standards of today. Some said that the wives of the postal carriers and clerks had to work in order to clothe and educate their children.

Average of \$31.64 a Week

Senator Hennessey said that the salaries of the clerks and carriers range from \$1400 to \$1800, and that the average wage of \$31.64 a week is not enough for any man to keep wife and children on at American standards. "The Government of the United States," he said, "owes these loyal men a decent living." He continued:

The purpose of this resolution is to memorialize the Congress relative to the desirability of reclassifying the salaries of those in the post office department. It is set forth in the Kelly-Edge bill now before Congress.

The state Legislature is not empowered to fix the working conditions of federal employees, but I believe that if Massachusetts goes on record as being in favor of congressional action for the postal employees, the desired increase will be granted. Citizens today are almost, without exception, supporting the request of the postal men.

These men are the poorest paid employees of our Government, and it is to be regretted that they have been neglected for so long. Young men are hard to get in the service now, for there is no future nor any good present compensation in the service. I hope that this committee will show its public spirit by supporting this resolve and using its power with our Legislature to pass it.

John L. Murphy, fifth vice-president of the National Federation of Post

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## SECRETARY DENBY REFUSES TO QUIT; PRESIDENT SILENT

Navy Head Makes Announcement Following Cabinet Session on Oil Scandal

\$100,000 Voted as Inquiry Fund—Mr. Lenroot Scoffs at Plan to Blame Mr. Coolidge

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—After the Cabinet meeting today, which had been devoted to the oil scandal, Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, whose resignation was demanded in the Senate yesterday by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, said he had no intention whatever of resigning. President Coolidge, however, when questioned point blank by callers at his office relative to the resolution requesting the removal of Mr. Denby, declared it was a matter which he would not discuss.

In the Senate where Mr. Walsh had held forth at great length yesterday on the responsibility of the Administration, Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, had the floor, and at the beginning of his speech attacked the members on the other side of the Senate for their "complaint and grievance against the President of the United States" for doing on Saturday night exactly what the resolution introduced by Mr. Walsh and pending in the Senate directed him to do. He regretted that politics should enter to such an extent that the President was condemned for doing what he had been commended for. It was to be expected and was proper, he admitted, that senators on the other side of the aisle should make political capital out of dereliction on the part of Republican officials, but when it comes to the point of rectifying the wrong, partisanship should give way to patriotism.

The attempt to fasten culpability upon President Coolidge will fail, Mr. Lenroot asserted. The first evidence of fraud that would surely be accepted in court came before the committee only on Monday of last week, he asserted, and he had at once communicated it to the President, who from that time forward planned to take such action as was suitable and would prove effective.

He demanded to be told why the Congress had not acted sooner in denouncing if they questioned the action of June, 1922, upon which charges are now made. He admitted that he himself questioned the legality, but said that no one had thought of it earlier, and that all were awaiting the findings of the committee and its report.

Walsh Resolution

The modified resolution introduced by Mr. Walsh and on which a vote probably will be taken today follows:

Whereas, It appears from evidence taken by the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys of the United States Senate that certain leases of naval petroleum reserves numbered 2, in the State of Wyoming, bearing date April 7, 1922, signed by Edward C. Finney, Acting Secretary of the Interior, and Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, as lessor to the Mammoth Oil Company as lessee, and that contract between the Government of the United States and the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company, dated April 25, 1922, entered into by Edward C. Finney, Assistant Acting Secretary of the Interior, and Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, concerning oil in naval petroleum reserve number 1, State of California, and that lease and contract between the Government of the United States and the Pan-American Petroleum Company, dated December 22, 1922, signed by Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, and Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, concerning oil in Naval Petroleum Reserve number 1, State of California, were executed under circumstances indicating fraud and corruption; and Whereas, The said leases and contracts were entered into without authority on the part of officers purport-

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## CONGRESS MIRRORS NEED FOR HARMONY IN PEACE CAMPAIGN

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gress, five bills and resolutions were introduced in the Senate and nine in the House, each of which was intended to carry out one or more of the purposes for which various peace societies stand. The present session of Congress has only just begun to function, and there is no telling to what extent the peace movement will be reflected by the introduction of bills and resolutions.

One resolution aimed to correct one of the economic causes of war, which has been introduced, has already been received with favor. That is a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to enable the Government to conscript the material wealth of the country for war service as well as human lives, which has been advocated by The Christian Science Monitor. Also, it may be said that the Administration has undoubtedly reflected the political pressure of the peace-loving people of the United States in urging American participation in the World Court and in consenting to the appointment of three American citizens—whose names undoubtedly were suggested by the President himself—to the International Committee to study the reparations questions.

### Borah Plan to Outlaw War

Mr. Borah has reintroduced his resolution from the last Congress to outlaw war by making it a public crime under international law and by treaty to create a judicial substitute for war. Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, and William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, have introduced resolutions for participation by the United States in the World Court.

Edwin F. Ladd (R.), Senator from North Dakota, has introduced a resolution, the purpose of which is to require that a declaration of war cannot be made, but must be purely physical invasion, except in response to affirmative popular vote. Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, has a bill requiring government ownership of all plants for the manufacture of war munitions. Robert L. Owen (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, has a resolution requesting the President to call an international economic conference in six months.

Mr. King has a resolution authorizing another disarmament conference.

George Huddleston (D.), Representative from Alabama, has a bill for the establishment of a bureau to study international peace and war, to the end that it may show how the United States can co-operate for the achievement of world peace. Up to the time Congress recessed for the holidays, 42 petitions had been presented to the Senate praying that the United States should participate in the World Court, and one opposing it. There were also a number of petitions generally opposing war.

### Insidious Militaristic Moves

There is propaganda against the peace movement in the United States that is both insidious and powerful. It is the kind of propaganda that does not attack the peace motif—because that would have very little effect. It is directed toward splitting up the peace movement into factions and pitting one against the other, a maneuver which is intended to dissipate the forces of the peace advocates. It is these militarists who are responsible for much of the mutual suspicion and fear that exists in the peace movement today. By denouncing certain organizations as "unpatriotic, passivists and reds or radicals," they have prejudiced leaders of many peace organizations and induced them to refuse all co-operation.

The peace movement is full of barriers between organizations, for the most part artificially created, but also, it must be admitted, due in part to the difference in type among the leaders. To those who are in the movement it seems as if those barriers are insurmountable. What the movement here needs most are some broad-visioned, earnest missionaries for peace. In Great Britain much has been done to converge the peace movement into a unified front for political action by the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

There are men and women in the American peace movement whose guidance and keen knowledge of the subject have given them places of leadership who are very much alive to the political weakness. The amount of energy that is being exerted in the peace movement is sufficient to demolish any obstacle, if it can be focused.

### Groups Hold to Varied Plans

There is no questioning the sincerity of purpose of these people, nor the slightest intention to impugn their motives, but the fact remains that with all the good intentions in the world they are not able to divorce themselves from the particular creeds of the organizations with which they are connected for the methods of overcoming war as an institution for settling international disputes. Those who hold convictions for the League of Nations cannot help feeling that it would be a betrayal of that cause to subordinate it for any other remedy, and the same holds true for those who believe in the World Court, the outlawry of war or disarmament. It almost seems as if the peace movement in the United States is deadlocked on these issues.

Perhaps there is still too little popular knowledge about the causes of war. It is a fact that very few of the peace societies are attempting to disseminate a broad knowledge of that subject. The organizations in the educational field and a few peace organizations that do not profess any particular creed seem to be more alert toward this phase of the question. The majority of the organizations, however, are content to emphasize those formulas for ridding the world of war which they particularly espouse, and rest their informative propaganda with that.

that has been adopted, but the conviction that a League of Nations will solve the problems of war and peace is deeply and passionately held.

U. S. Labor Against League  
In the United States the situation apparently is reversed. Labor seems to be the class opposing the League, and its principal advocates are found in the capitalist group. The anomaly has been the cause of considerable study by some of the leading peace thinkers.

By every test that has been made it is shown that the people daily are becoming more avid for instruction on international affairs. The League of Women Voters has made a careful survey of the press of the United States and finds that in all sections the newspapers which a year ago had curtailed their space for international news to a minimum, are realizing the popular demand and rapidly are increasing the amount of foreign news. Also, it is the experience of those organizations that have speakers available to discuss international affairs, that they are coming more and more into demand from all sorts of groups.

Programs for all sorts of clubs in large cities and small towns, college lecture courses and even political organizations all show a strong tendency to expand in the direction of international information and discussion.

Tons of literature are also being sent out in response to requests. Everyone knows what an important part the churches played in securing the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. With few exceptions for a long time the churches were the most zealous advocates of prohibition, yet it was not real alone that won the victory. It was that zeal directed into political channels and using the machinery of practical politics which finally brought success. One has only to look over the peace movement to see that there is the same amount of zeal being displayed in the churches today for peace as there was for prohibition, but it is not yet being directed in the same way. True, the problem is more complicated, but the question is to find the common denominator of action.

## GERMANS HELPING TO FEED CHILDREN

Work of Relief Committee Explained by Mr. Keen

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Cyrus P. Keen, representing the American Committee for the Relief of German Children, of which Gen. Henry T. Allen, formerly commander-in-chief of the American Army of Occupation, is chairman, entertained the newspapermen at lunch at the Adlon Hotel, yesterday. He described the scope and purpose of the work. Through the Quaker organization, 650,000 children were being given a meal a day. Physicians and others report that at least 2,000,000 should be thus cared for.

He said the collections in America were seriously handicapped by the sensational stories of alleged German extravagance and the indifference of Germans toward the sufferings of their own poorer classes.

In the discussion which followed, it was brought out that the German government contributed 47 per cent of the total funds expended for the children's relief, also a great many individuals and private concerns who could afford to do so were in one way and another caring for the children and destitute persons in considerable numbers.

Mr. Keen said that American philanthropy was ready to do a humane work as had been done in Russia, the Near East and elsewhere, and that international and political prejudices should not be allowed to interfere.

## J. H. THOMAS STATES HIS AFRICAN POLICY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 29.—"I have made up my mind," said J. H. Thomas, the new Colonial Minister, referring to the British Labor Government's policy toward Kenya, "that our first duty is to talk here today, that our first duty is to talk here today. That is a trust we are going to discharge, under the interests of Europeans on the one side or Indians on the other." He thus aligned the new Labor Government definitely in support of its predecessor's policy in this far-off British dependency, where Indian, European and African claims have been long in conflict.

Mr. Thomas contradicted in the strongest terms the supposition that the Labor Government is less determined than its predecessors to keep the British Empire together and uphold its interests. He challenged the charges that Labor was about to "make a bolt for a new Jerusalem." They might have a new Jerusalem as a goal but, he said, "we shall advance toward it by prudent, constitutional steps."

NEW CALIFORNIA OIL WELLS  
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—Eight wells were started in Kern County oil field in the week ended Jan. 28.

## EXPERTS QUIT PARIS IN HOPEFUL MOOD

Committee to Work Out Gold Bank Details in Berlin—  
Railways as Asset

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The experts appointed by the Reparations Commission are now on their way to Berlin with their plan for a new gold bank of issue. There has been a thorough investigation of this project at the Paris sittings, but necessarily the details will be worked out in Germany. There has been some surprise that the renmark which was substituted for the worthless mark has held out so well, but it is recognized that the renmark must be replaced in its turn by sound currency. It is precisely this first need of Germany that the experts are seeking to meet immediately, and no opposition is feared from the French side.

In Berlin, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the governor of the Reichsbank, and other financiers have, after their evidence before the committee, been having consultations and elaborating schemes here about the capital required and the international character of the new bank of administration. Obviously the position of the Reichsbank, which was the official bank of issue, will be greatly affected, and Dr. Schacht has therefore honestly undervalued the institution of which he is governor, believing in the necessity of a new start.

The experts left Paris in a very hopeful mood. There is a general belief that their efforts in this respect will be crowned with success. In regard to the examination of the railway experts by the committee, there is a conviction that in spite of the present deficit on working, the Reich railways are a great asset and will be found a security for any loan. The experts will probably remain in Berlin two weeks and return to Paris to complete their report. The present anticipations are that the committee will finish its labors by the end of February. If this estimate is correct, it will have worked with uncommon speed.

## Berlin Makes Preparations for Visit of Experts

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The experts inquiring into German finances are expected here tonight, and all necessary preparations are being made for their arrival. Fifty rooms have been reserved at the Hotel Reinecke, where they will reside, and for the past 24 hours interest has been waning in every-day German affairs on account of being focussed upon these important newcomers. Quarters for offices have been provided in one of the Government offices in Bellevue Strasse, a few doors from the hotel.

The Foreign Office, the Finance Ministry and the Reichswirtschaftsministerium made all the preparations to facilitate the labors of the committee. No program has been prepared as it is not yet known what questions will be asked, but all the departments have gathered together and co-ordinated all possible information, so as to have it readily available.

By these precautions it is hoped to avoid the delays and mistakes experienced when the Reparations Commission came to Berlin during the premiership of Dr. Joseph Wirth. It is felt here that four weeks would not be too much time for the task in hand, and it is rather felt the inquiry may last that long.

## SOUTH AFRICAN UNION LIBERAL TO GERMANS

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—An agreement was officially announced last night in the negotiations between the Reich and the Union of South Africa governments regarding the Germans, about 800 in number living in Southwest Africa after the war and whose status had to be determined. By the terms of the agreement they can retain their German citizenship and at the same time enjoy the privileges of citizenship in the Union Government, with all the rights and duties and with the additional rights to use their own language and to have "state aid" for German schools during the transition period of two years. Religious liberty is assured. The Union Government agrees to take over the obligations respecting pensions for former German officials who will live in Southwest Africa. Furthermore neither the Germans in Southwest Africa nor their children can be called on for military service against Germany for the next 30 years.

## ITALO-SOVIET TREATY

By Special Cable

ROME, Jan. 29.—Unless unexpected events arise, the Italo-Russian treaty will be signed on Feb. 5. As the treaty contemplates the recognition of the Soviet Union, Mr. Jordani will become the first Russian Ambassador and will shortly present his letter of credence to the King. The place formerly belonging to the Russian Ambassador will become the official residence of the Soviet diplomatic representatives.

## RUSSIAN HEARING OUT OF 'SPOTLIGHT'

Teapot Dome Investigation Holds Chief Interest—Mr. Gompers Has No Chance to Testify

By GEORGE T. ODELL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Interest in the hearings concerning recognition of Russia, being conducted by a committee of which William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, is chairman, appears to be on the wane.

Last week, after the State Department had presented so much of the evidence regarding Bolshevik propaganda in the United States as it was willing to give in public, Mr. Borah informed those who were assisting him that he saw no reason for going any further. His lawyer instinct prompted him, he said, to rest his case for Russian recognition on the evidence of its opponents.

That was the state of things when Mr. Borah adjourned the hearings last week subject to his call. On Saturday, however, Samuel Gompers went to see him, to persuade him to go on with the hearings long enough for the American Federation of Labor to show how the Third Internationale is

trying to undermine the trade-union movement in the United States through its Communist connections here.

The committee was called yesterday and Mr. Gompers was asked to submit his proof.

Unfortunately the Teapot Dome affair broke on the floor of the Senate and Mr. Borah was obliged to adjourn the committee without hearing Mr. Gompers. In fact, the Teapot Dome affair has had a most discouraging effect upon Mr. Borah, blanketing the general publicity which he and those who believe with him that Russia should be recognized had hoped to get on account of its educational value.

In the beginning, when he was more enthusiastic about these hearings, Mr. Borah had expected to follow up the State Department's exposition of its side of the case by calling James F. Goodrich, former Governor of Indiana, and Col. William N. Haskell of the American Relief to Russia, to draw the picture of actual conditions there as they have seen them within a comparatively few months.

He had expected also to call Miss Anna Louise Strong, who has only just come from Russia after spending two years there and Raymond Robins. Now, however, the hearing has gone off on another tack. Mr. Gompers will be heard when other public matters become less distracting and the Russian committee meets again.

## Brazilian Black Diamonds on Way for Field Museum's Jewel Room

Were Found by Curator of Geology on Expedition Into Interior of Bahia—Origin Not Certain

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Black diamonds, harder than the hardest of the sparkling variety of the gems, from the only place in the world where they have been found, are on their way to Chicago from Brazil, following Dr. Oliver C. Farrington, curator of geology of the Field Museum of Natural History, who has returned recently from an expedition into the interior of Bahia, Brazil, where he went in search of them. The diamonds, with satellite metals collected by Dr. Farrington, will soon be on exhibit in the jewel room of the museum.

Although the dusky diamonds are in great demand in industry, the fields are still exploited in the most primitive way, reports Dr. Farrington. No railroad leads into the interior of the Province where they are found, so all transportation must be by mule pack.

Native Brazilians mine the gems without the use of machinery. Since the stones are found most easily in the gravel of the river beds, where they are washed by the streams, the miners comb the gravel for the treasure, sometimes diverting the stream from its bed to make the labor easier. The geologic origin of the gems is still a mystery, but Dr. Farrington's study throws some light on the question. The presence of iron deposits in the quartzoid rock where the diamonds are found leads him to believe that they are formed in this rock just as the white diamonds are formed in lava deposits.

CHAIN STORE SALES INCREASE  
NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Sales by all types of chain stores during December were 15 per cent larger than a year ago compared with an increase of 14 per cent in November, says the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. While the increase was due in part to the opening of new stores, apparel, 10-cent, candy and soda stores reported increases in sales per store.

# New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

87 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Eightieth Annual Statement, Dec. 31, 1923

The Year 1923 Was The Greatest Ever Experienced  
in the Annals of Life Insurance.

The Assets of the Company are invested as follows:

1. Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds . . . . .	\$77,916,479.00
These bonds are of the highest class, and are authorized by statute.	
2. Mortgage Loans . . . . .	28,022,658.33
These mortgages are taken on properties worth more than double the amount of the loans, located in only the largest cities in this country.	
3. Policy Loans and Premium Notes . . . . .	24,459,344.43
These are accommodations extended to policyholders and are amply secured by the cash values of their policies.	
4. Stocks of Railroads and Public Utilities . . . . .	2,062,871.00
These stocks are valued by a committee appointed by the Insurance Commissioners.	
5. Real Estate . . . . .	3,218,974.00
Mainly the Home Office buildings in Boston.	
6. Cash in Banks at Interest, and Miscellaneous Assets . . . . .	4,646,973.22
The cash is deposited in member banks of the Federal Reserve System. The miscellaneous assets consist of interest accrued but not due and outstanding premiums which, if not paid, release corresponding reserves.	
<b>Total Assets . . . . .</b>	<b>\$140,327,319.98</b>

The Liabilities of the Company are:

7. Legal Reserve protecting 233,085 policies, insuring \$719,421,634 . . . . .	\$124,288,319.66
This is in the nature of a sinking fund to mature all contracts; the method of computation is prescribed by Massachusetts statutes.	
8. Death and Endowment Claims, proofs not completed . . . . .	420,557.54
Death and Endowment Claims paid during 1923 amounted to \$7,232,038.	
9. Taxes payable in 1924 and other expenses accrued . . . . .	599,819.80
10. Premiums and Interest paid in advance . . . . .	268,039.29
11. Dividends to Policyholders previously declared . . . . .	834,048.22
These are payable as premiums become due.	
<b>Total Liabilities . . . . .</b>	<b>\$126,410,784.51</b>
12. This leaves a Surplus of Assets over all Liabilities of . . . . .	\$13,916,535.47
13. From which the Directors have voted Dividends for 1924 . . . . .	4,750,000.00
14. Net Surplus for the additional protection of Policyholders . . . . .	\$9,166,535.47

Growth in the Last Five Years

	Assets	Liabilities	Surplus	New Paid-for Insurance
1923 . . . . .	\$140,327,320	\$131,160,785	\$9,166,535	\$96,148,025
1918 . . . . .	89,166,638	85,559,225	3,607,413	47,352,794
<b>Increase . . . . .</b>	<b>\$ 51,160,682</b>	<b>\$ 45,601,560</b>	<b>\$ 5,559,122</b>	<b>\$ 48,795,231</b>
	Total to Policyholders	Dividends to Policyholders	Insurance in Force	
1923 . . . . .	\$13,970,648	\$4,260,273	\$719,421,634	
1918 . . . . .	9,873,208	2,495,789	403,609,868	
<b>Increase . . . . .</b>	<b>\$4,097,440</b>	<b>\$1,764,484</b>	<b>\$315,811,766</b>	

### Officers

Alfred D. Foster, Chairman of the Board  
Daniel F. Appel, President  
Reginald Foster, Vice-President and Counsel  
Jacob A. Barbey, Vice-President  
George W. Smith, Vice-President  
Frank T. Partridge, Secretary  
William F. Davis, Morris P. Capen, Wallace D. Dexter, Jr., Charles H. Flood, Dwight Foster, Assistant Secretaries  
Herbert B. Dow, Actuary  
J. Walter Tabbetts and Roland B. Dow, Assistant Actuaries  
Glover S. Hastings, Superintendent of Agencies  
Edwin W. Dwight, M. D., Medical Director  
Assistant Medical Directors:  
David N. Bickely, M. D., John M. Little, M. D., Walter C. Bailey, M. D., Harold M. Frost, M. D., Francis H. McCrudden, M. D.

### Directors

Gordon Abbott  
Daniel F. Appel  
Charles B. Barnes  
Victor M. Cutler  
Allan Forbes  
Alfred D. Foster  
Reginald Foster  
Henry Parkman  
William A. Dupes  
Philip Stockton

Moore & Summers, General Agents  
97 Milk Street, Boston

Albert H. Curtis & Co., General Agents  
176 Federal Street, Boston

## AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON—MOTION PICTURES

THE  
TEMPLE  
TWICE DAILY  
2:15 & 8:15  
ALL SEATS  
RESERVED  
POPULAR  
PRICES

NEW ENGLAND PREMIERE  
TONIGHT  
CHARLES RAY in *The American Action*  
THE  
COURTSHIP OF  
MYLES  
SANDISH  
67 PROMINENT CHARACTERS — SUPERB STUNNING CAST  
Complete Sailing List of the *Mayflower*  
Authentically Portrayed



## RETAIL MERCHANTS DISCUSS PROBLEMS

Speakers See Drift Toward More  
Harmony in Trade—Work  
of Congress Explained

A wide range of subjects, all having a close relationship to the retail business of Massachusetts, were discussed by speakers at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Retail Merchants Association held today at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston.

The principal speakers were James W. Eadie Jr., retail specialist and counselor to a large retail clientele throughout New England; William E. Koch, associate of the Retail Merchants' Institute of Chicago, and Charles L. Underhill (R.), Representative, Charles C. Ferris, Representative.

Mr. Eadie said: "The war period proved to be a great incentive to the retail merchant, but the merchant who goes on this principle in the future is sure to fail. The year of 1920 was the dividing line between the old order of retailing and the new. We are in a new world of business, yet many retailers do not even now sense the change. They must soon see the change."

I believe that for some time business in general will trend in cycles because such has been the trend since the beginning of business. It will continue to do so until there is a perfect understanding between the producer, jobber, retailer, consumer and all other elements of economic life. I can see a definite drift toward greater harmony, and I know the retailers of the country will do their full share to bring this about.

Mr. Koch talked on "A Guide-Post to Right Buying." "The great fundamental constantly to be borne in mind in buying," he said, "is that the customer always stands as the court of last resort. The merchant proposes; the customer disposes. What we do, as merchants, is merely to assist the customer in supplying his wants. When we buy, we buy not for the store, but for the customer. Our buying job, therefore, is:

1. To buy the goods our customers want.
2. To buy in quantities that our customers reasonably may be induced to consume in a definite and carefully determined period of time.
3. To have the goods in stock when wanted, and not to have them when not wanted.
4. To buy so that we can sell with reasonable profit at prices that our customers are willing and able to pay.

Underhill gave the merchants an outline of the tax program and discussed legislation of interest to them now pending in Congress. The following officers were elected: President, Fred Warren, Pittsburg; second vice-president, C. E. Brett, Roxbury; third vice-president, A. A. Mills, Fall River.

## AIR SERVICE INQUIRY DEMANDED IN HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

of the black scandal in the air services now exist in those services, and that the same firms who participated in the loot of more than \$500,000,000 of the people's money are still getting the contracts under the same conditions and provisions they got those previous contracts."

He declared the air service is conducting a propaganda over "mountain and sea, desert and valley, in order to try to force Congress, through an aroused public sentiment, to appropriate more money than the officials of the air service seem to feel Congress would be willing to appropriate on a proper presentation to it of the needs of the service." He asked: "Is this the purpose of the proposed flight of the dirigible to the North Pole?"

Mr. Nelson said that in his opinion the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association, Inc., and its method of operation "were in absolute violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law," and that he was convinced that an investigation would show this "not only as being a fact, but its being a fact today."

## STATE BIRD BOOK BILL HAS HEARING

Agricultural Officials Urge  
Needed Appropriation

Arthur W. Gilbert, commissioner of the State Department of Agriculture, E. H. Forbush, ornithologist, and several other officials of the department, were speakers today before the legislative committee on Agriculture in favor of the bill to appropriate the sum of \$16,500 for the completion of the drawings and for printing the first volume of a report on the birds of Massachusetts. It was said that the State would sell such a book for about \$3.50 or \$4 a volume.

"I have tried to have this work completed for some time," said Commissioner Gilbert today. "I have asked for about \$1500 to \$1600 for some years for an assistant to Dr. Forbush, but the blue pencil has knocked it out. This year was no exception to the rule and the bill offered today to the committee is really the fourth recommendation in the annual report of the Department of Agriculture offered in form for remedial legislation. I hope the Legislature will give the department enough money to print a creditable bird book. I know that the public school educators all over the State will appreciate just such a work, as it is one long needed in Massachusetts."

Dr. Forbush told of his years of labor in assembling unaided, practically the information and the drawings he has collected for the projected publication. He said he needed help and that an assistant would help pay

for himself in the eventual result when the public would see the book.

The bill which was argued for before the committee is as follows: "Resolved: Authorizing the completion of the drawings for a report on the birds of the Commonwealth and the publication and distribution of the first volume of said report."

Resolved, That the Department of Agriculture is hereby authorized to complete the drawings for the report on the birds of the Commonwealth, authorized by chapter five of the resolves of 1921, and to cause to be printed under its direction an edition of 5000 copies of the first volume of said report, to be distributed as follows: One copy to each free public library in the Commonwealth, one copy to each county agricultural school and to each agricultural department of a public high school in the Commonwealth, one copy to the commissioner of agriculture, one copy to the library of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, two copies to the state library, one copy to the director of the division of ornithology for distribution among scientists in the United States; the remaining copies to be sold under the direction of the commissioner of agriculture at a price not less than the cost thereof. For the aforesaid there shall be allowed and paid out of the Treasury such sum not exceeding \$16,500.

## ITALO-JUGOSLAV TREATY OUTLINED

Two Countries to Take Necessary  
Measures When Peace of  
Europe Is Endangered

By Special Cable

ROME, Jan. 29.—The text of the Italo-Jugoslav treaty will be published simultaneously in Rome and Belgrade today. According to reports in the Italian press the main lines of the treaty are as follows:

The pact of friendship is composed of a preamble of five articles. The contracting parties, inspired by their desire for the maintenance of peace, agree to settle amicably all disputes which might arise between them.

In the first article, Italy and Yugoslavia pledge themselves not only to attack one another, but to keep neutral if either is engaged in war with a third country.

The second article, which is the most important in the treaty, provides for armed intervention in case either side is attacked.

Disposition of Fiume

The other articles deal with the duration of the convention, which is believed to be five years, as well as modality as regards ratification and registration of the treaty by the League of Nations in accordance with Article 18 of the League Covenant. The two countries further pledge themselves to consult one another when the peace of Europe is endangered by taking necessary measures in common. They assert their intention to insist on a strict application of the treaties of St. Germain and Neuilly.

If the treaty is not denounced a year before the expiration of its term, it is ipso facto extended another year. The town of Fiume is to be annexed to Italy, while the railway station will be internationalized. All questions regarding the port, customs and docks are settled in the minutest details. Three villages north of Fiume, with 3000 inhabitants, pass under the sovereignty of Yugoslavia, which also is to have the customs office at Fiume, with Yugoslav officials.

Tantamount to Alliance

Within one month a commercial treaty will be concluded with an annexed convention for railway traffic which has been studied a long time without being brought to a conclusion, owing to the political friction hitherto existing between the two countries.

Although the treaty is not called an alliance, it practically amounts to that. Dr. Eduard Benes himself defined it as an alliance. This treaty, which recalls the pact of nonaggression suggested by Mr. Lloyd George during the Geneva conference, places the entire political and commercial relations of the two countries on a satisfactory basis. In promoting the negotiations, Italy has undoubtedly been moved by the same causes that led it recently to conclude a special understanding with Spain.

The conclusion of the agreement gives both Italy and Yugoslavia greater freedom of action and independence to deal with other European matters in the Balkan peninsula and in Central Europe.

## TAX-EXEMPTION SAVES MOST FOR RICH; NOTHING FOR POOR

(Continued from Page 1)

\$40,000,000,000, but this estimate includes partially, as well as wholly, exempt wealth. Dr. Corwin states, however, that this exemption creates a "tax-exempt aristocracy out of the wealthiest part of the community."

Inequality of Exemption

Those people who favor a continuance of the high surtaxes of the federal income tax, and who believe that the claims of large investments in tax-exempts are put forward as an excuse for lowering these surtaxes, minimize the number of billions now invested in non-taxable stocks and bonds.

The Treasury Department fixes the sum of wholly tax-free bonds issued up to Jan. 1, 1924, as \$14,470,000,000, of which \$12,309,000,000 are now afloat and held by the public. Some of this money is held by corporations because of its "gift-estate" character, while the remainder is held by individuals purely because it makes them immune to taxes. A man with a \$200,000 income, for example, escapes a 58 per cent tax, and is not required by law to make return of income derived from tax-exempt securities.

While the exact amount of tax-

angel

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## SECRETARY DENBY REFUSES TO QUIT; PRESIDENT SILENT

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to act in the execution of the same for the United States, and in violation of the laws of Congress; and "Defiance of Settled Policy"

Whereas, Such lease and contract were made in defiance of the settled policy of the Government, adhered to through three successive administrations, to maintain in the ground a great reserve supply of oil adequate to the needs of the navy in any emergency threatening the national security.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the said lease and contract are hereby null and void, and that the lands embraced therein should be recovered and held for the purpose to which they were dedicated, and

Resolved Further, That the President be and he is hereby authorized and directed immediately to cause suit to be instituted and prosecuted for the annulment and cancellation of the said leases and contract, to enjoin the further extraction of oil from the said reserves under said leases or from the territory covered by the same, to secure any further appropriate incidental relief, and to prosecute such other actions or proceedings, civil and criminal, as may be warranted by the facts in relation to the making of the said leases and contract.

Provision for Counsel

And the President is further authorized and directed to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, special counsel who shall have charge and control of the prosecution of such litigation, anything in the statutes touching the powers of the Attorney-General of the Department of Justice to the contrary notwithstanding.

The House passed a resolution appropriating \$100,000 for prosecution of annulment proceedings in connection with the oil leases yesterday.

A conference was held at the White House last evening to consider ways and means of dealing with the situation, there being present Mr. Lenroot, Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts; Charles Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas; George Wharton Pepper (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine. The Administration's case is in the hands of these experienced men.

## Harry F. Sinclair Reiterates He Has Given No Money to Any Government Member

(Continued from Page 1)

PARIS, Jan. 29 (P).—Harry F. Sinclair today called to Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, commending President Coolidge's action to institute legal proceedings over the Teapot Dome oil leases, but reiterating his determination to return to testify further until his European business trip had been completed.

Mr. Sinclair in his message says he welcomes "the judicial determination of these questions in the lawfully constituted courts of our country and at the earliest date possible." The cablegram adds that Mr. Sinclair having appeared before the investigation committee five different times and been discharged, felt justified in remaining in Europe until his business negotiations were completed.

The message reads: "On five different occasions I have appeared before your committee. I have given evidence and my circumstances of a fact you have inquired about from me, and was thereupon discharged by you from further testimony. It was not until you told me that I was to return to testify further until my European business trip had been completed."

I have stated before your committee that neither I nor the companies with which I am connected have ever given Secretary Fall or any representative of the Government money or any consideration whatsoever in connection with the Teapot Dome lease, and I again repeat I have not done so.

I have been advised that the President of the United States has directed the institution of legal proceedings for the purpose of determining the question of fraud, if any there be, and for determining the validity or nonvalidity of the lease. I commend the action of the President in so doing and welcome a judicial determination of these questions in the lawfully constituted courts of our country, and at the earliest date possible.

Under these circumstances I feel,

and respectfully insist, that if the records and books of the Teapot Dome are pertinent to your inquiry I and I alone am the proper party to testify regarding these records. Any other procedure, it seems to me, is entirely unfair and not in accord with the American idea of a square deal. (Signed) H. F. SINCLAIR.

## Prosecution, Not Persecution, to Be Mr. Coolidge's Policy

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—"Prosecution, not persecution," is the Coolidge slogan for federal conduct of the Fall oil scandal. The President is not going to be stampeded into drastic action out of sheer popular demand for scapegoats. His nomination of bipartisan special counsel to conduct the Government's case does not mean that Mr. Coolidge is bent upon sending anybody to jail at all costs.

The eminent lawyers the President has invited to act on the people's behalf will not be instructed to convict. They will be directed to prepare the Government's case. Their preparation will be based on the evidence adduced by Senator Irvine L. Lenroot's Committee on Public Lands, which has been going into the details of Albert B. Fall's dealings with the Doherty and Sinclair groups.

In a very real sense, the legal lights named by the President will be "counsel." Whether they will be converted later on into prosecutors remains to be seen. It is very much like a business man giving a case to the lawyer he regularly employs. The lawyer takes the documents in evidence, hears his client's contentions, and then counsels him as to whether his case is a good one or not. For the present, that kind of role is the only one assigned to President Coolidge's train of special counsel.

Public Demands Action

The White House can be in no doubt of the public's insistence upon prompt procedure in the Fall case. Anything saving of "whitewashing" might spell the political doom of Calvin Coolidge, both with regard to the Republican presidential nomination and the November election, in case he is the nominee of his party. But Mr. Coolidge's friends insist he is tackling this oil business without any eye to its political ramifications. They represent him as deeply concerned over the scandal, and as determined to reach a settlement of the wages dispute by reaching.

The existing wages agreement which the union has put off the employers will expire next Thursday gives a minimum rate of 10s. daily in the larger ports and 9s. in the smaller. The dockers' union had submitted an application for an increase of 2s. daily, with a proportionate advance in piecework rates and the establishment of a maintenance scheme to meet the problem of casual labor by providing a guaranteed week's work or pay. This increase would cost £2,000,000 yearly, according to the employers.

Hard Fight Foreseen

When the brilliant and expensive lawyers defending Messrs. Fall, Doherty and Sinclair are called upon in court to clear their clients of actually criminal wrongdoing, either by intent or by commission, they will put up a hard fight. It may be as easy to establish corruption within the strict meaning of the statutes. President Coolidge is ready to go the full length in prosecution, but a man of his exceptional caution shrinks from the idea of instituting a case which the Government might not be able to sustain.

Washington political gossip meanwhile is ringing with the effects, present and prospective, which the Fall scandal can have on Mr. Coolidge's future. Both the Democrats and Senator Hiram W. Johnson's spokesmen have been prompt to suggest that the President, as a member of the Harding Administration and a "sitter-in" at Harding Cabinet meetings, was at least an "accessory before the fact."

There is in every evidence, no matter what the immediate turn of events, that efforts will be made to hang the scandal on President Coolidge in some form.

BIRDS TO HAVE HAYEN

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 21 (Special Correspondence).—A bird sanctuary where millions of migratory birds will find haven on the flights north and south is to be established just outside this city by the British Columbia Game Conservation Board. The area selected for the sanctuary includes a lake several square miles in extent. The game conservator board also plans to establish a game farm. At this farm large numbers of birds will be raised and later released in various parts of British Columbia.

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Individual Lewis Models

Suits, Wraps, Gowns and Hats

for every occasion

## BRITISH RAILWAY STRIKE IS SETTLED

(Continued from Page 1)

strike, and their shunting is the first job on hand.

The precise terms of the settlement have not yet been announced, but its basis is understood to be that proposed by the general council of the Trades Union Congress that the men accept the arbitration award against which they struck, with reservations; that there would be no footplate dismissals, and that individual cases of hardship would be favorably examined.

There is a general feeling of relief at the settlement of the strike, which has resulted in a strikers' loss of £200,000 in wages and untold millions to the public and the gaining of little more than they could have obtained by friendly arbitration. "Its relieving features are the courage and constancy with which, despite the strikers' threats, the locomotive staffs belonging to the national union, though in a small minority, faithfully honored their undertaking to abide by the arbitration award and thereby enabled all essential national services to be maintained."

The inconvenience to the public and the loss to trade and industry have been minimized also by the good temper and resourcefulness shown on all sides, and it is to be added to the strikers' credit that sabotage has been almost entirely absent.

Two attempts at train wrecking were reported during the strike, but both failed and it is even doubtful whether the strikers were responsible. Disappointment is certainly felt that the machinery for arbitration, of which so much had been hoped, failed to prevent this strike. That it confined it to the limited section of Labor concerned, nevertheless, is an achievement of no little note.

Dockers Demand Increase

LONDON, Jan. 29 (P).—No sooner had the railway strike been settled to-day than another section of British Labor issued a threat to strike unless its demands were conceded. At a conference of the dockworkers it was decided to instruct the members of their union to withdraw their services on Feb. 16 in all ports of Great Britain unless in the meantime a satisfactory settlement of the wages dispute be reached.

The existing wages agreement which the union has put off the employers will expire next Thursday gives a minimum rate of 10s. daily in the larger ports and 9s. in the smaller. The dockers' union had submitted an application for an increase of 2s. daily, with a proportionate advance in piecework rates and the establishment of a maintenance scheme to meet the problem of casual labor by providing a guaranteed week's work or pay. This increase would cost £2,000,000 yearly, according to the employers.

CONVENTION HELD  
BY CAMERA MEN

Photographers Discuss Problems at Three-Day Session

Commercial photography as an applied study is the subject of a three-day meeting of professional photographers of New England, which began this morning in Ford Hall Boston, under the auspices of the newly-formed Eastman School of Professional Photography of Rochester, N. Y.

A motion picture showing the "right" and "wrong" way of conducting a camera studio was unveiled as the leading feature of the forenoon session.

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session, at which about 400 men and women attended. The picture, which was made at the Eastman headquarters with the aid of professional "movie" actors, made clear the successful methods of approaching a prospective subject, and of posing, grouping, and salesmanship. The picture followed addresses given by A. B. Cornish, road manager of the Eastman school, and James B. Glaze, a member of the school staff.

Mr. Cornish, using "still" slides by way of illustration, gave the listeners many helpful hints with regard to furnishing, lighting, and painting the studio.

Mr. Glaze's talk was on "Business Organization and Management." He asserted that there are fewer "business heads" among artists and musicians than in practically any other profession, and urged the need of a more rigid training for photographers and others who aspire to make their art their means of livelihood.

## STRIKE SITUATION IN BOMBAY WORSENS

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.—The strike situation in the mill industry in Bombay is developing with extreme rapidity. The apprehension that other mills would not remain unaffected has come true, and the indications are that a general lockout is imminent. "Forty-two mills with a total of 50,000 operatives are now closed down, following the action of 40,000 men who struck work, demanding a bonus."

The total number of textile mills working in Bombay are 83, employing roughly 143,000 hands. The strikers are not violent except as regards throwing stones. They are making strong efforts to enlist the practical sympathy of other operatives. Armed mounted police are stationed in the mill district.

## BETTER HOMES WEEK TO BE HELD MAY 11-18

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The movement for better homes for the man with a small income and greater comfort for his family with the means at his command is gaining impetus, with the result that a Better Homes Week has been designated for May 11 to 18, by Better Homes in America, with its headquarters in this city.

With this purpose in view, local committees are being organized in all parts of the country for the preparation of community exhibits of homes properly planned, built and furnished.

MR. JASPAR REPORTS MINISTERS

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Jan. 29.—Henri Jaspar, Belgian Foreign Minister, gave ministers here last night an account of his interview with M. Poincaré on Sunday. Mr. Jaspar declared that M. Poincaré had agreed with the Belgian viewpoint regarding the palatine. From now all orders will be issued by the Rhineland High Commission. His discussion in Paris on Sunday was chiefly concerned with the general political situation and the coming into power of the English Labor Government.

Mr. Jaspar declared that he was favorably impressed and M. Poincaré's proposals must be received with good will and that everything possible should be done to reach an agreement.

Again we say

Stylish Stouts

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## IREM SHRINERS' COUNTRY CLUB MAKES EVERY NOBLE A MEMBER

Wilkes-Barre Temple Playground Has No Dues—Serves Community in Many Ways

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 28 (Special)—Irem Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., owns what it believes to be a unique country club, for, without the payment of any club dues, every Shriner of Irem Temple is a member and every other Shriner, from whatever Temple he may come, is accorded the same privileges as those of Irem.

The clubhouse, which formerly was the country home of a prominent Wilkes-Barrean, is situated in the hills, 11 miles from the city and commands a clear view across that whole stretch of country to the mountains. There are good automobile roads to the club and street cars stop within half a mile of the grounds. Since Irem Temple bought the property with two adjacent farm pieces, totaling about 300 acres, two and one-half years ago, the main building has been changed to make it more suitable for club purposes, and a dining room, seating 350, has been added. At the present time the club represents an outlay of nearly \$400,000.

Already there is an excellent 18-hole golf course, tennis court, a pond for skating, a shooting gallery, and a ski jump with a half-mile run. But much of the development of the club is a matter of the near future. Next spring it is planned to build a pavilion, 80 by 160 feet, and also a locker building. The number of tennis courts is to be increased and the baseball diamond to be put in condition for use.

**National Amphitheater**  
The Shriners of Irem Temple plan a complete playground for children and also intend to make use of a natural open-air amphitheater situated back of the clubhouse. The amphitheater is particularly attractive for outdoor ceremonies. The first of these, held there last summer, was judged by W. Freeland Kendrick, Mayor of Philadelphia, Past Imperial Potentate, to be one of the most beautiful he had ever witnessed. The amphitheater is 1700 feet above sea level and commands a view of all the surrounding country.

Through the 100 acres of wooded land on the property there are numerous walking paths. By the beginning of another summer, the committee in charge plan to have at least six miles of these intermingling trails. There is also a picnic ground to be furnished with tables and seats and permanent outdoor fire places. But one of the biggest of the club's undertakings is the erection, in the surrounding woods, of bungalows

which will be for the use of all Shriners. In order that all members may have equal privileges even in regard to these cabins, none will be sold. Single rooms or suites may be rented for limited periods. Among the other proposals is that for an outdoor swimming pool similar to the one at Del Monte, California.

The clubhouse, which is of tan stone, has a frontage of 180 feet. The tans and browns of the outside of the building are duplicated in the interior decorations and give a feeling of warm harmony. The lobby is comfortable and homey. Opening off the lobby at one side is the library and at the other the new dining room, almost completely windowed on three sides, with its high-beamed ceiling and its large fireplace. The dining room has that genial atmosphere which all rooms so open to the sunlight must have. Along one side of this room, toward the front of the house, runs an enclosed piazza from which can be seen the surrounding valley and far-away hills. Above the porte-cochère and lobby is the sun-parlor, a large open room with easy, restful furnishings.

**Service to Community**  
Not only does Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., with its 6000-odd members, own the only country club in the United States, so far as they know, that has no dues, but the Shrine is templated in a replica, the only one in America, of the famous Mosque of St. Sophie in Constantinople. And the temple is of service not only to the Shriners but to the community at large. It is adapted admirably to concert and lecture purposes, with excellent acoustics, a pipe organ, and a seating capacity of about 1500.

This year the Irem Temple course—a community affair under the direction of Leo W. Long, the Shriner who originated the idea of the Irem Temple Country Club—includes the presentation of Geraldine Farrar, Fritz Kreisler, Mabel Garrison, Cecilia Hansen, Emilio de Gogorza, Alberto Salvi, Ignace Jan Paderewski, Louis Graveny, Sigrid Onegin, and the New York Symphony Orchestra under the leadership of Walter Damrosch.

The Temple is used also for various kinds of social functions and dramatic productions. It has this year been the scene of the presentation, by the Stuart Walker Portmanteau Players, of "The Book of Job." Irem Temple was named, at the time of its founding in 1895, after the Arabic Irem which, according to Oriental tradition, was the most beautiful of all earthly paradises.

## PROBATION STAFF PAY RISE FAVORED

New City Council to Inquire Into New Police Station Site Cost

Salary increases for the Municipal Court probation staff, recommended by William B. Bolger, Chief Justice of the Municipal Court, have been favorably reported by the Boston City Council.

Resolutions memorializing Congress that Boston is opposed to the Johnson immigration bill in that it imposes excessive restriction on Italians was unanimously also passed by the council.

The council approved the renaming of that section of old Park Square surrounding the Emancipation Monument as Abraham Lincoln Square. That section of Park Square at Boylston and Charles streets will retain the old name of Park Square. It was also voted to name the junction of Summer, High, and South streets "Daniel Webster Square."

The 1923-24 council holds its last meeting Saturday. The new council will organize Monday. At this time Councilor James T. Moriarty will introduce an order asking for the appearance of Michael H. Sullivan, chairman of the Finance Commission, before the new body to answer questions concerning the purchase of the \$1,000,000 police headquarters site from the Park Square Realty Trust, the price for which, it is alleged by certain councilors, is too high.

## HANDIWORK EXHIBIT BY READERS GUILD

Tomorrow afternoon from 2 until 9 an exhibition of oldtime handiwork will be held at the Boston Speech Readers Guild, 238 Commonwealth Avenue, for the benefit of the Guild House. Members and friends of the Guild have lent treasures, many of which date back to pre-Revolutionary days. There is need of work of exquisite workmanship, there are autographs and manuscripts which are rare as well as interesting to see, there are miscellaneous "things of beauty" which, in these days, seem impossible of reproduction and are scarce enough even as museum pieces.

The exhibit has been arranged in the large assembly room of the house and is displayed with much care and thought for intrinsic beauty. Members of the Guild will be in attendance, some dressed in oldtime costumes contributing charm and color.

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Irem Temple Country Club, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

## LIBRARY BILL ASKS FEDERAL SERVICE

Provides for Education Bureau Unit to Make Government Publications More Available

House Bill 633, providing for the establishment of a library service unit in the United States Bureau of Education which would act as a national clearing house for all printed information issued by the United States Government Printing Office, will be given a hearing tomorrow before the House Committee on Education of the United States Congress.

Miss Edith Guerrier, supervisor of branch libraries of the Boston Public Library, who is chiefly responsible for the introduction of the bill, has gone to Washington to support the measure. The Massachusetts Library Club, which met in Boston last week, passed resolutions urging its passage.

"Through the proposed office a great body of priceless information, printed for the benefit of the people, but at present practically inaccessible to the major part of them, would be made available," says Miss Guerrier. "If the local library could not furnish it to an applicant the librarian would secure it through the library information service in Washington."

Under the present conditions, libraries have had little encouragement to use government printed matter, however valuable it may be, Miss Guerrier says. It seldom is received while it is still current. It is impossible for the ordinary librarian at a distance to know which one of the 200 or more offices to address for information on a given subject. There is no up-to-date annotated list of printed matter issued.

There is no library office in the Government with a director in charge who understands the needs and possibilities of libraries and the kinds of printed matter which would be of use to them if advertised properly, Miss Guerrier explained.

The United States Government Printing Office is the largest publishing house in the world, Miss Guerrier pointed out as an indication of the immense amount of material it issues and the importance of establishing an organized plan of making it readily accessible to the American people.

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## Hairdressers Fail to Indorse "Bob"

Responsibility Placed on Women and for "Them as Likes It"

If a woman desires to bob her hair these days the responsibility is hers. The Ladies' Hairdressing Association of New England, which is in two-day session, no longer indorses such practice. Its only contribution to the survival of the practice last evening at Horticultural Hall in the parade of living models who exhibited authorized styles of hairdressing was one lone young woman whose bobbed hair, beautifully arranged, to be sure, went almost unnoticed in the file of models with hair dressed elaborately in nearly every other imaginable style.

It must be inferred that bobbed hair, so far as the Ladies' Hairdressing Association of New England is concerned, must, therefore, if it continues at all, continue strictly on its own, "for them as likes it." And the subtle suggestion is that the "them" should be very few—limited, in fact, only to those who dare to flout arbitrarily-set styles, who care nothing whatever themselves for style and who have the courage to be comfortable and to satisfy their own tastes whatever organization may be arrayed against them.

In the line of slow-moving models last evening were types reminiscent of the days when the minuet was danced in the mirror room of the palace at Versailles, when silver fleets bound the smooth, gleaming hair of the ladies of ancient Athens, and other periods wherein women have courted beauty of appearance assiduously. Nor was the evening without its awesome modern flavor, what with the "radio wave" and various other manifestations of an electric age.

Nor is the show, which continues today and tomorrow, confined strictly to the interests of women. Men have their place in the program, although the titles of some of the activities in their behalf are shrouded in a most effective mystery.

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## INQUIRY OPPOSED BY TELEPHONE CO.

Official Assents Investigation Cost Would Raise Rates

The Joint Committee on Rules of the Massachusetts Legislature heard yesterday afternoon for favorable report on a bill providing for a commission consisting of two senators, three representatives and a representative of the Department of Public Utilities to investigate the service rendered by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and the charges made for that service within this Commonwealth.

John J. Heffernan, Representative of Brighton, spoke at length for his bill, and William H. O'Brien, director of the telephone division of the Department of Public Utilities, said that his investigations of the telephone company cost the State from \$11,000 to \$12,000 yearly. He said there were about 2600 complaints adjusted last year, and that this year since the strike the rate seemed to be diminishing slightly.

Charles S. Pierce, vice-president of the telephone company, told the committee on rules that an investigation such as the bill proposed would cost his company about \$500,000, and that as telephone subscriptions were the only source of income his company would undoubtedly have to raise its rates to defray the expenses of such an inquiry. He said that an investigation such as the one proposed would require not less than one year to make.

Richard Crockwell, Representative of Medford, asked delay of the hearing on his order to investigate the investments of the state trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Railway Company, especially their reported activities in purchases of securities in State Street for the benefit of the company.

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## Fin de Siècle Chinese Wedding Demands Its Boston 'Shark Fins'

Oriental Authority, However, States Delicacy Is Neither Shark nor Fin, but Portion of Swordfish

"If it weren't for Boston, Mass., there would be no shark's fins in China for wedding feasts." This statement, made casually a few days ago, sounded at once extremely positive and wholly unlikely. We in the Occident are accustomed to thinking of shark's fins—if, indeed, we think of them at all—as merely another item of inexplicable orientalia. We have been distinctly told many times that chop suey has nothing whatever to do with the food customs of China. So we leave chop suey strictly to the garish, transplanted atmospheres of Chinese-American restaurants. And shark's fins are what might be called, borrowing a phrase of the Vermont lady, "all of a piece with" chop suey. The idea that shark's fins could have any association with Boston is, to say the least, a new one to most persons.

To be sure, there is a difference between chop suey and shark's fins. Chop suey is an invention, one for which the Chinese themselves have no great admiration, even though it has its commercial uses. Shark's fins, on the other hand, are authentically identified with Chinese home life. Wedding feasts reach in China an importance which, perhaps, they reach in no other country. They are of symbolic importance far exceeding their mere gustatory interest. And no wedding feast in all China can be considered properly conducted without shark's fins as one in the long list of courses. Therefore, when a person says that there would be no shark's fins for Chinese wedding feasts if there were no Boston, it is time to find out how, if it is true, such a thing comes to be so.

**Neither Shark Nor Fin**

Upon questioning Dr. Teyhi Hsieh one learns, at the outset, that the delicacy known as shark's fins is neither shark nor fin. Furthermore, the death of what is known as shark's fins would come in China if anything prevented exportation from Gloucester and certain parts of Nova Scotia rather than primarily from Boston.

Shark's fins are bits of swordfish, delicate portions under the giant fins, carefully scraped and fashioned delicately by hand into the pattern of

fin. Southern Chinese waters yield only a small number of swordfish, far incompatible with the demand. Obviously, therefore, the materials for this wedding piece de résistance must be imported from parts of the world where there are plenty of swordfish. Gloucester fishermen procure swordfish which are exported to China by way of Boston. The rest of the continuous supply demanded by China is caught off Nova Scotia and sent by way of Vancouver.

**Forty-Six Course Dinners**  
According to tradition shark's fins are the third course of the wedding menu. If one's pocket be well lined with taels in China the wedding feast has 46 courses. If, however, one's heritage be more humble, one contents oneself with giving a feast of a mere 18 courses. In either case, however, there must be shark's fins, because it is unbecomingly for any son and daughter of any household to marry without the auspicious presence of that traditional delicacy at the feast.

Each party of the numerous parties before a socially conspicuous Chinese wedding must have its shark's fins, so it is not difficult to see why Nova Scotia and Gloucester must be constantly impressed into the service of keeping the supply commensurate with the demand. All the gifts from all the relatives of the bride and groom, all the medals, the college parchments and decorations of the groom, all the brilliant banners fluttering over the wedding procession, all the jewels and silks and gifts would be as nothing if there were not shark's fins, which, being neither shark nor fin, nevertheless are indispensable to the marrying, in conformity with custom, of the youth of China.

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## LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY PETER V. ROSS, C.S.B.

Peter V. Ross, C.S.B., of San Francisco, Calif., a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Bliss Knapp, C.S.B., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Many people think of their problems as just so many errors confronting them; whereas the real problems of life require for their solution the understanding of that Truth which makes man free. So a Christian Scientist learns from our textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, that "The way to extract error from mortal mind is to pour in truth through good-ideas of Love" (Science and Health, p. 201:17-18).

Once when a boy, I found myself baffled by a problem in arithmetic, and I turned to my father for help. I hoped he would take my pencil and do the work while I looked on. Instead of that, he remained seated at the farther end of the room, and asked me to read the rule. I had read it many times already; but he insisted that I read it again. Then he asked me to tell him in my own words just what the rule said. That done, he calmly remarked, "Now do exactly what the rule says." This seemed to be little consolation in that, but when I obeyed his loving counsel, my problem was solved.

Christian Science presents the exact rules by which every problem of life may be solved. The lecturer for the evening will explain to you some of these rules which are so easily applied to life's problems. As you listen for the meaning, perhaps you can hear him say, "Now do exactly what the rule says." If you heed that loving counsel, your problems will be solved. We have with us tonight a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church, and it gives me great pleasure to present to you Mr. Peter V. Ross, C.S.B., of San Francisco, California.

The lecturer spoke as follows: If you and I were to glance out over the vast arena in which is taking place the struggle of mortals to reach the light of understanding, we might well wonder whether, among the innumerable people who are so different individuals, there could be found one single problem common to all mankind and engaging the attention of every individual. But if we were to take more than a casual survey of the situation, and enter, if such were permitted, the inner consciousness of men, we should no longer wonder or speculate, we should see and know that bearing upon the mind of every human being, at some time or another and with greater or less insistence, comes the question, "What is the true nature of Deity? Who or what is God?"

The man absorbed with the cares of this world may give little heed to this inquiry; the man at ease or in pleasure, to whom the evil days have not yet come, may ignore it entirely; the man in the pride of intellect or in the exultation of worldly success may even affect to despise it; but come the question will, and every individual, in his better moments, will seriously meditate upon it, and some time, sooner or later, bitter experience will wring from him Job's pathetic cry, "Oh that I knew where I might find Him!"

It may be said, perhaps, that this question does not occupy the thought of the infidel or the atheist, since he rejects altogether the idea of a Supreme Being. It will be found, however, that the man who proclaims that he does not believe in God means nothing more than that he does not believe in the kind of a God that he has commonly been taught or portrayed. It is hardly conceivable that any thinking person would contend that the earth and the fullness thereof is a matter of chance or accident, and that there is no law or intelligence back of and directing the universe. It can safely be affirmed that whatever difficulties may beset the search for a Supreme Being, the belief that He exists and the desire to know Him are universal among mankind; and this confidence in the existence of God and this longing to understand Him indicate the transcendent importance to man of a correct concept of Deity, and remind us of Jesus' statement, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God."

**Nature of Deity**  
All down the centuries the Bible has taught and men have supposed they have believed in a Deity who is not only all-powerful, all-knowing, and everywhere present, but who is benign and good, who, as St. John has said, is Love, and who, moreover, is available in time of trouble; and yet, in spite of this, disease and all the hosts of evil have seemed to hold almost undisputed sway. Evidently there must, after all, be a lack of appreciation of the true nature of God and of our relation to Him, otherwise the complete supremacy of good would be apparent, and evil would not seem to occupy the commanding place which it boasts in human affairs.

The trouble has been that, notwithstanding our professions and beliefs, we have regarded God as a sort of abstraction, far removed from our actual life and unavailable in times of distress. We have not fully accepted the assurance that His "hand is not shortened, that it cannot save." Whatever we may have said as to the nearness and goodness and availability of God, we have actually considered Him as separated from us, and reluctant to supply our needs. We have pleaded with Him to come, instead of seeing that He is always with us; we have entreated Him to give, instead of knowing that already He has bestowed everything good and needful; we have besought Him to heal us and save our lives from destruction, when we should have realized that, as Paul says, He "giveth to all life and breath, and all things."

What is needed, if men are to escape from the thralldom of evil and attain that fullness of liberty to which they are entitled, is a clearer discernment of the omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence of God—a

fuller sense of the divine immanence. On a subject of such supreme importance, holding as it does the issues of life itself, inquiry should not rest until the truth is ascertained. Blind faith or vacillating belief is entirely inadequate. "Ye shall know the truth," said Christ Jesus, "and the truth shall make you free."

This was the conviction which came to Mary Baker Eddy, when, something like half a century ago, the truth of being burst upon her thought at a time when she was apparently engaged in the ordinary routine of life, and suddenly, while reading her Bible, she found herself restored to health and strength. Speaking of her experience on that occasion and of the cures effected in the early Christian era, she says on pages 109 and 110 of Science and Health: "I must know the Science of this healing, and I won my way to absolute conclusions through divine revelation, reason, and demonstration."

"In following these leadings of scientific revelation, the Bible was my only textbook." Having discovered the Science of spiritual healing through her search of the Scriptures and her consecration to the teachings of Christ Jesus, Mrs. Eddy was most naturally led to name her discovery "Christian Science." And since the time she discovered this Science, she has demonstrated it, and gave it to the world, men have had access to that exact and practical knowledge of the nature of Deity which enables them to appropriate the perfect gifts of health and happiness to which all people instinctively feel they have a right as the sons and daughters of a God who is good.

Being founded upon the Bible, Christian Science necessarily accepts the Bible definition of God as omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent; that is, as having all power, all presence, all knowledge. But Science does more than merely recognize the accuracy of this idea of Deity, it awakens us to the practical import and significance of that idea, and teaches us how to make it operative in human affairs and in our tribulations. As showing this, let us take to begin with the concept of God as omnipotent, and see to what conclusions, in the light of Christian Science, we are led.

**Divine Mind**  
For Deity to be omnipotent is for Deity to have all wisdom, all knowledge, all intelligence. Now what is the one short, everyday word which expresses all these? You at once answer, "Mind"; and Mind is one of the names which Christian Science gives to God. It is one of the names by which Christian Scientists frequently address Him. In short, Mind is God. Since Mind is God, or God is Mind, and there is only one God, it follows that there really is only one Mind, one consciousness; and God, being good and infinite, that Mind and that consciousness must be good and infinite. Manifestly, then, this Mind cannot know or experience disease or any other of the many supposed forms of evil. Therefore they are not in fact known or experienced, since there is no other mind and no other consciousness to entertain their false pretensions.

Here is where Christian Science takes its high and at the same time practical position, and affirms that the ill of the flesh, and all else that makes for human limitation and suffering, have no actual existence. True, they may appear real to human sense, which sees through a glass darkly; but for the time being let us cling fast, if we may, to the absolute truth and "judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment." So judging, we are irresistibly driven to the conclusion that divine Mind takes cognizance only of the good, the harmonious, the perfect, and does not cognize the imperfect, the discordant, the distressful. Hence you and I, the real you and I, do not cognize or experience them, because we cannot know anything unknown to infinite Mind.

What, then, do we know and of what are we conscious? Man exists as a state of consciousness, and as there is but one Mind, one consciousness, man radiates or reflects that Mind or consciousness. Herein is the secret of man's dominion. Infinite intelligence is at hand, and not only is it available to man, but it is actually expressed by him. The mental forces and faculties of divine Mind are operative through the real man. Hence he is conscious of good, of health, of harmony, of peace, of power, of liberty; and the presence of these thoughts in consciousness necessarily excludes their opposites, namely, suffering, sorrow, sensuality, strife, and such like. The real man thinks what God thinks, knows what God knows, experiences what God experiences; and he thinks, knows, and experiences nothing else.

Now we begin to discern the unlimited range of the real man's mentality, for he is endowed with nothing less than divine intelligence. Therefore he is not lacking in the mental capacity necessary to perform any task that may be allotted him; he is not wanting in ability to see that human ills have no real hold upon him; he is able to realize that there is no actual affinity between himself and mortal desires and propensities; he rises to a sense of his true selfhood as an idea in divine Mind, embodying the qualities of that Mind, among which are health, harmony, and holiness.

**Mortal or "Carnal" Mind**  
In speaking of the divine Mind, Paul refers to it as that Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus," and he counsels us to have that Mind, to the end that we may enjoy the perfection, liberty, and supremacy over the powers of darkness which Jesus enjoyed. But Paul also speaks of another mentality, which he styles the "carnal mind" and which he declares "is enmity against God." Mrs. Eddy refers to this mentality as the "mortal mind."

The phrases "carnal mind" and "mortal mind" have not been coined to designate a real mentality, but rather to designate a false or supposititious mind; for in our present imperfect state of things, it is sometimes convenient to give names to the illusory and counterfeited in order that we

may more certainly detect their invalidity and guard against deception.

This false mind, this mortal or carnal mentality, sends forth the appetites of the flesh, and with them disease and death. Its suggestions and insinuations are constantly clamoring for admission into consciousness. As a result we are continually experiencing the temptation to do wrong, to feel the pains of human ills, and to suffer the thousand and one forms of restriction and discomfort common to human life. This is the mortal mind, the carnal mentality, the false mind, the devil, and James admonishes us to "Resist the devil, and he will flee." But our resistance has seldom been more than partially successful, with the result that sin and suffering have too often apparently gained the ascendancy.

**Defense Against Disease and Evil**

Our failure to make a good defense has been due to our inability to resist intelligently. We have supposed that sorrow and suffering are the common lot and destiny of man; we have believed that disease and evil are inevitable and invincible, and we have feared them. In this mental condition we have been doomed to defeat from the outset. Here it is that Mrs. Eddy has rendered an inestimable service to humanity by differentiating between the divine Mind and mortal mind, making it plain that healthful and wholesome thoughts come from the divine Mind and have the quality of reality and permanence, while sick and unwholesome thoughts come from mortal mind and have only such seeming power or influence as we are misled into conceding.

Evil approaches us and asks to be admitted into our thoughts and lives, but it cannot enter unless we consent. It is in itself inert, non-intelligent. When we close the door of thought against it, as we have the ability to do, evil vanishes and ceases to be. It is only by opening the door and inviting evil to come in that we are brought under its sway. By our own act of acceptance or rejection we elevate evil to temporary power or return it to the realm of nothingness from whence it came.

A well-known writer, describing his visit to an institution for the care of people of deranged minds, says that he found there one man, a guard, in charge of 70 or 80 inmates. Addressing himself to the guard, he inquired, "Are you not afraid to be alone with all those people?" "Afraid? No, I'm not afraid," was the reply. "But don't you know," continued the visitor, "they might get together and make way with you?" "Get together!" said the guard. "They can't get together. That's why they're here."

The forces of evil cannot get together to accomplish any wrongful or vicious purpose. They lack the intelligence, the energy, the ability to initiate or organize any effort or movement. They cannot, in the presence of an understanding of Christian Science, be effectively assembled or set in motion. By bearing this truth in mind, we can disarm and nullify sinister or wicked schemes and organizations of the supposed violent forces and possibilities of evil depend upon our fear of or belief in evil. When we boldly, intelligently, and persistently challenge it with the assertion and realization that good is the only power and presence, evil commences to shrink into nothingness.

And what has been said of the supposed forces of evil is equally true of the supposed forces of disease. They have not the intelligence whereby to attack successfully mankind. In Christian Science they are scattered and annihilated by the calm realization that health is the actual, the all-pervading, the all-embracing.

Taking this vantage ground, which Christian Science has won for us, we begin to see that mortal mind, with its embodiment of evil, is entirely foreign to true mentality, to the real selfhood, and is therefore without actual existence, because divine Mind is ever active and everywhere present. With vision thus clarified we can cope with human ills and infirmities successfully, expelling from consciousness the thoughts which produce or believe sickness, or, better still, closing the avenues to consciousness against the entrance of sick thoughts in the first instance.

Thus are we brought to realize that the omniscience of God means that a right state of mind—a consciousness of health, of harmony, of happiness—is now and everywhere present, even where sick or sinful thoughts may claim to be. This perfect state of mind, which is for every one, acquires, is heaven. Its enjoyment need not be postponed to a future world, but is attainable here and now by the mental or spiritual process which rejects the false and embraces the good and the true. Thereby may we all be "delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God."

**Mental Origin of Human Ills**  
Christian Science constantly reminds us of the importance of shutting out of our mental home wrong thoughts of every description, and of welcoming good thoughts only, for everything has its inception in thought. The harsh word would not have been spoken if the hateful thought had not been harbored; the evil deed would not have been committed if it had not first been thought or planned; disease had never made its appearance if mortal mind had not first conceived and pictured it.

But someone may ask, "How can this be true in my case, for I never thought of this ailment of mine until it came upon me?" In reply to this question it may be said that we know very little of what the human or mortal mind is thinking, for the things and the happenings which we see about us are expressions not only of the conscious but of the unconscious thoughts of humanity. When we desire to move the hand, we consciously give the mental order and the resulting movement is visible. We have no difficulty in observing the mental cause and effect. But that same mentality which directs and compels the hand to move also directs and compels the heart to beat, yet we are not conscious of the fact. Illustrations of this kind can be multiplied in con-

nection with other organs and functions of the body, and as they are, it becomes apparent that we recognize only a small portion of what is actually going on in the human mind, for there is unconscious as well as conscious mental action.

It is not necessary for a man to think specifically of rheumatism, for example, in order to have that ailment. All he need do is to hate his neighbor, and rheumatism or some other painful disorder will eventually fasten its hold upon him. It is necessary that he should hate anybody or anything. Let him give way to fear or worry, and the human mind, thus distracted, will in time damage the functions of the body which it is directing. He need not even be fearful or worried. All that is required is for him to depart from the truth that he lives in the Mind and accept the mistaken notion that he lives in a material body. Then, at some time or another, the images of disease inhabiting mortal mind are liable to take up their abode with him.

Whereas holding thought in line with the great truth that man is spiritual and perfect, because he is an expression of God, lifts consciousness out of the mortal channels of disease into the realm of health, safety, and harmonious being.

**Origin of Evil**

Another may ask, "How is it, if mortal mind with its concept of evil is mythical and unreal, that it seems to exert such an influence and to so disturb the equilibrium of things?" This is the old question of the origin of evil, which no one has so satisfactorily answered as did Jesus when personifying evil as the devil, after the fashion of the Orient, the Master declared, "He is a liar, and the father of it." It is hardly worth while to search for the origin of a lie or to seek an explanation of it. Any such attempt is likely to result in imparting to the lie some semblance of truth or reality—the very condition which must be overcome if the pretended reign of evil is to be brought to a close.

The wise thing to do, now that the evils of mortal mind have been found to be false and really nonexistent, is to repudiate them and allow the truths and harmonies of divine Mind to flow in and replace them. As this mental transformation goes on, we find that the evil thoughts, less and less frequent and less insistent, we have confidence that, as progress is made in the understanding of Christian Science, wrong thoughts will cease entirely to arrest our attention or influence the course of our lives. Realizing then that mortal mind with its train of evils is passing out of experience, giving place to divine Mind with its expression of good, we can well afford to restrain our desire for an explanation of the source or mysteries of evil.

Searching for the origin of evil is, to adopt a happy comparison from a popular author, "like hunting for a black cat at midnight."

**Deity as Life**

From the consideration of Deity as Mind it is only a step, and a very short one, to the consideration of Deity as Life. The Bible plainly implies, if it does not expressly declare, that God is Life. Moses, in exhorting the Israelites to obedience to God, said to them, "He is your life, and the length of thy days." John said, speaking of God in relation to creation and the beginning, "In him was life; and the life was the light of men." Paul, standing on Mars' hill and noting the Athenians' ignorance of God, proclaimed, He is "not far from every one of us; for in him we live, and move, and have our being." And again, in his letter to the Ephesians, the renowned apostle writes of "one God, and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all."

Abiding thus in God and He in us, our life cannot be less than full, free, joyous, immune from disease, out of danger, and safe from destruction. In the past we have been too much inclined to conceive of God as absent from His creature and His creation. We have declared, "Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, while we have all but overlooked His very presence and His intimate relation to ourselves. Now through the teachings of Christian Science is our vision opening to His nearness, His immanence, His oneness with man; and we are no longer content to view Him simply as the Supreme Being, but rather as Being itself; not alone as the source of life, but as Life itself, the only Life of man and the universe.

**Prayer or Treatment**

It were almost sacrilegious to speak of disease in this connection. Yet humanity seems so borne down with suffering and misery that disease cannot be ignored. Indeed, Christian Scientists are not ignoring it, but are coping with and overcoming it to an extent which compels the attention of all thinking people. They are accomplishing this by the simple process of plucking this by the roots, as God has said, and consequently that Life perfect and everywhere expressed, there is no place or possibility for disease. Their method of healing is prayer, by which "more things are wrought," as Tennyson says, "than this world dreams of."

But prayer, as understood in Christian Science, is much more than merely asking God to give us the good things we seem to lack, whether of health or happiness or what not. It consists, rather, in silently realizing that already we possess all needed good and that the seeming presence of sickness or distress or want is not a fact but a false appearance. This mental attitude whereby we reject thoughts of fear and hate and disease, and entertain thoughts of health and love and confidence that "underneath are the everlasting arms," draws us nigh to God. Indeed, it brings us into that oneness with Him where all that the Father has is seen to be ours.

Right thoughts are invested with power and energy for they come from the divine Mind. By clinging to them we ally ourselves with omnipotent

good. They are the word of God, quick and powerful to heal and to save. And every man, woman, and child can, in large measure, think rightly, that is, insist that good and health are the actual and true, while disease and evil, whatever form they may try to assume, are illusions and fancies. In the presence of such thinking, sickness and suffering lose their place in human consciousness and pass out of experience. They can be no part of true existence, and multitude of people are today proving this through scientific, intelligent prayer, that is, through right thinking and right doing, which lifts them into that consciousness of Life harmonious which is God.

**Life Not in Matter**

Throughout her writings Mrs. Eddy uses the word "Life" as synonymous with God, and she maintains, in unmistakable language and with flawless logic, that God is man's life. But in so doing she makes it clear that she is referring to spiritual man, not to the material concept. She affirms that life is not in matter and does not reside in the material body. In fact, she finally disposes of matter in that wonderful statement, familiar to all Christian Scientists and found on page 468 of Science and Health: "There is no 'life,' truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all."

It is admitted that matter seems intensely real to the human senses, and that the material universe appears substantial beyond peradventure. But even physicists now explain matter by explaining it away. Some of them define it as particles of electricity, negative at that, while others define it as bubbles or holes in the ether, which might be more satisfying if they did not follow up their definition with the statement that there is no ether, thus leaving nothing but holes in nothing.

When physics treats matter in this disrespectful way, Christian metaphysics may be pardoned for insisting that matter is simply a mistaken concept of that which is spiritual and real. The human mind does not see things as they are. It takes a distorted, perverted view of everything, and the perversion or distortion constitutes what is called material existence.

The mistaken supposition that matter is real and that man has a material body is the source of mortal man's difficulties. With that false notion begin his limitations, his sinfulness, his suffering. Believing himself incased in a body of matter, mortal man is confined to the limited area enclosed by that body, instead of enjoying the boundless freedom which belongs to his real self as a spiritual idea or child of God, Spirit. Because of the belief that he inhabits a body of flesh and bones, he is in constant jeopardy, the sport of accident and the lodging-place of disease. Instead of realizing that man actually is an idea in infinite Mind, as exempt from disease and as assured from injury as God himself.

There need be no apprehension that through the renunciation of material belief the foundation of things will slip away or that man will lose his identity. Christian Science teaches that man's individual entity persists throughout eternity, never to be absorbed in Deity nor yet to be disintegrated and lost among the shifting sands of time. And experience in the practice of Christian Science proves that the more one dwells in the spiritual sense of existence, the more do beauty and perfection and permanence become apparent, for the false concept of things, which has obscured the real, passes away. The world of nature begins to appear "appareled in celestial light," the world of humanity commences to lose its blemishes of mind and body, and the individual finds himself growing "unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ."

**God as Love**

Closely related to the idea of Deity as Life is the concept of Deity as Love. Christianity has always associated love with the Supreme Being, though perhaps more as a characteristic or attribute than as a synonym. But Christian Science, recognizes that while in one sense love is an attribute of God, yet in a fuller sense Love is God, as St. John puts it, "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him."

The deductions to be drawn from the conception of Deity as Love are most inspiring and liberating to suffering humanity. Take all the sickness, sorrow, and misery that appear to run riot in the world about us. Could they be imposed upon mankind by a Supreme Being who is Love? "Unthinkable and impossible," you reply. Could such things be made or countenanced by a creator who is Love? The response is an emphatic "No." Wherefore then are they and by whom created? Christian Science replies that they have not in fact been created and that they have no actual foundation or existence, because the one and only creator, power, and presence is Love. The same is true of all the hate, malice, and strife that seem to infest society. They are the very antitheses of Love and hence have no actual place or power when Love is universal and omnipotent.

Any one who chooses can begin at once to prove this momentous truth; and having demonstrated, though perhaps only in minor details, the discord, whether in the form of bodily ailments or of mental disturbances, can be put out of experience, he will be able to see that the sum total of human wretchedness can be disposed of on the basis of its unreality and nonexistence. This can be done by intelligently and industriously giving place in thought to the good, the righteous, the things of Love, and in rejecting from thought the evil, the sensual, the things of the devil. Every one has it within his power to demonstrate that, as he permits Love to fill his consciousness and expel Love's opposites, he rises his sense of evil and his suffering from its place.

It has always been understood that

the harboring of malicious and malignant thoughts is destructive of character and peace of mind. It is now being realized that this same unhappy and abnormal state of thought is disastrous to health, resulting in bodily and mental derangements of the most serious nature. The world is largely indebted to Christian Science for this enlightenment, and is fast learning that righteous thinking and righteous living are essential not only to good character but to good health as well.

The man who knowingly continues in wrong-doing cannot reasonably expect good health to remain with him indefinitely. On the other hand, the man who seems to be in ill-health, notwithstanding his efforts to lead a life of righteousness, may be assured that in due season he will be delivered from his suffering if he presses on in the study and application of divine law—as taught in Christian Science.

**Divine Principle**

Mind, Life, and Love are not the only synonyms or appellations for Deity recognized by Christian Science. Spirit, Soul, Truth, and Principle are also synonymous or identical with God. The use of the word "Principle" in this holy office may, at first impression, be questioned, but as its meaning is more fully comprehended, it will be seen to be no less apposite than the terms already considered. In fact its immutable and enduring quality runs through them all. Everything good, true, or permanent is founded upon Principle. All right action, energy, intelligence, or life has its vitality and operation by virtue of indwelling Principle. Mind, Life, and Love could not be such, if Principle were not their basis, substance, and animating impulse.

The boundless universe which we look out upon moves in perfect accord with what is called the law of gravitation. No place or point of which we can conceive, however distant or remote, is outside the operation of that law. Not a particle of dust so mean, not a heavenly body so splendid, but yields glad obedience to that unseen, unerring, irresistible influence.

This reign of law in the so-called material universe is typical of the inviolable action of Principle in the real universe—the universe of Mind, Life, and Love in which we have our actual being. The human senses would have us believe that confusion and turmoil abound on all sides, but reason protests against such apparent absence of law and order, while spiritual sense discerns that since omnipotent Principle is everywhere operative, discord is an illusion and harmony is all-in-all.

Once it is realized that the divine Principle, Love, is everywhere in operation and effect, the tyranny of hate and strife is broken, and "on earth peace, good will toward men" is seen to be a present reality. Fear, superstition, and ignorance lose their fancied power of deception, when it is discovered that the divine Principle, Mind, "lighteth every man that cometh into the world" and guides and governs all things from the least unto the greatest. Disease, which is ordinarily either too much or too little action in some part of the human system, either an undue acceleration or obstruction of the bodily functions, is healed when it is recognized that God's

law of Life is never obstructed nor accelerated, but is everywhere in constant, normal, unlabored, uninterrupted operation.

Jesus referred to Principle as the Father, when, having in mind his healing of the sick and his resurrection of the dead, he said, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." And Jesus made clear the availability of Principle to every man when he further declared, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." Today it is being demonstrated in the Christian Science that any one who will try to understand the Master's teachings and live up to them, can, at least in some degree, feel the presence, the contact, the power of Principle, which heals the sick and reforms the sinner as certainly now and here as when Jesus walked the streets of Jerusalem or taught on the hillsides of Galilee.

**The Discoverer of Christian Science**

Taus in our own generation has come the day, prophesied by the poet, "When God is seen with men to dwell." It has come through the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy. She has brought God down from His throne beyond the clouds and made His presence a conscious reality in the minds and lives of men. Here and there throughout the ages individuals in moments of inspiration have discerned the nearness of God, indeed have felt their oneness with the divine nature, but however distinct may have been the vision to them, they could not clearly define or impart it to others. It remained for Mrs. Eddy not only to glimpse the divine immanence, but to retain what she saw and to portray it in such unmistakable terms that henceforth humanity should have no excuse for not apprehending the truth of being. She has established by actual proof that the same power which Jesus employed to relieve human distress centuries ago has never departed from the earth, but is an ever-present law to be invoked by any one who will make the effort to understand Christian Science.

If there has been any event of modern history more remarkable than the discovery of Christian Science, that event has been the successful establishment of Christian Science as an enduring foundation. To discover this Science, required rare spiritual insight; to so establish it that the vital truths of Christianity should not again be lost to sight, required unsurpassed sagacity, resolution, courage, and devotion. These qualities were possessed in a superlative degree by Mary Baker Eddy, which answers the oft-repeated question, Why did Christian Science come through a woman?

To a world sick with its belief in materialism, intellectualism, and skepticism, as well as sick with sin and disease, Mrs. Eddy has brought a workable means of regeneration. For the suffering and the sorrowing she has made known the divinely prepared way of escape. Those who are availing themselves of the opportunity thus provided, hold her name in love and reverence, while people the world over are coming to recognize her as one of the foremost benefactors of the race. She has fulfilled Emerson's prophecy: "When a faithful thinker, resolved to detach every object from personal relations and see it in the light of thought, shall at the same time kindle science with the fire of the holiest affection, then God will go forth anew into creation."

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## BOSTON LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS SEEK TO BEAUTIFY WASHINGTON

### Resolutions Adopted Asking Congress to Provide for Restudy of Entire District of Columbia

Planning of Washington, the Nation's capital, to make it a model city; a national symbol of the best in modern civic art and science—an example for the whole country to point to with patriotic pride—was urged in a resolution enthusiastically adopted by the Boston Society of Landscape Architects at a dinner given at the Twentieth Century Club last evening in honor of Miss Harlan James, secretary of the American Civic Association, who addressed the society on the need for a comprehensive restudy of the whole District of Columbia. Loring Underwood, president of the society, presided.

The resolution adopted and signed by about 50 members and guests of the society is substantially as follows: "We, members of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects and the guests at our meeting, who are vitally interested in the planning of Washington, urge that Congress take action to provide for the restudy of the extension of the L'Enfant Plan to include all the District of Columbia and to secure the co-operation of the adjacent states in a regional plan."

Arthur A. Shurtleff, landscape architect and city planner, was appointed chairman of the Boston Committee on the Federal City, whose function will be to acquaint the people of New England with the necessity for taking active steps to insure the proper development of our national Capitol.

### LIBRARY SERVICE TO EXTEND WORK

#### Annual Meeting of Committee in Charge Opens

Value and growth of the extension service of the Boston Public Library will be recorded at the annual meeting of the committee in charge, to be held at the library this afternoon, Frank H. Chase, chairman, presiding. The subcommittee on every-day English will report that, in addition to the usual inquiries from stenographers and business men as to the spelling or meaning of a word, a more serious use is being made of the service.

Several plans are under discussion for the organization of information bureaux whereby the public can get authentic information not contained in published works, but gathered or compiled by business houses or philanthropic or educational organizations.

Plans are under way for resuming the service of announcing coming events, which was done for some months on a bulletin in a lower corridor of the library. Involving more work than was anticipated it was necessarily discontinued. But it proved its value and some other way of meeting the need is under advisement.

Progress was reported on the work of securing "sponsorships" for different lines of information not otherwise obtainable. By this means a certain person or organization assumes responsibility for gathering correct information on a given subject and compiles it for use by library patrons.

**DEVENS BUILDINGS INSPECTED**  
The buildings at Camp Devens "are clean and in excellent repair," according to Col. Blanton Winship, citizens' military training camps officer of the 1st corps area, who recently made a personal investigation of the camp to determine the accuracy of reports that the buildings were dilapidated and unfit for use.

**NOT TO SELL ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL**  
LONDON, Jan. 29.—It was officially announced the Government has decided not to sell its holdings of Anglo-Persian oil shares.

The L'Enfant plan today on the ground, only includes a small part of the whole city of Washington. Outside of the area bounded by Florida Avenue, the streets of the city are all attempts at extending the original plan over topography that is hilly and uneven compared to the "inner city."

"In many cases," said Miss James, "the landscape, virgin, forest and beautiful ravines have been destroyed in extending the diagonal streets. Hundreds of people are buying homes on claybanks made by cutting down hills to suit the street plan. Natural landscape has been spoiled for lack of a city plan in the territory beyond the boundaries of the L'Enfant plan."

### Entire Country Interested

Miss James pointed out that no one seems to know who is responsible, that on account of the fact that Washington has no local government, but is governed by Congress, the administration of the city is more complicated than in other American cities. "That inhabitants of Washington do not vote is a fact not generally recognized outside of the capital," said Miss James, adding "that every citizen of the United States has a direct interest in Washington through the senators and representatives from the 45 states of the Union. Out of Washington's total population of around 500,000 over half are Government employees, mostly from other states, or representatives of foreign governments. Half of the other 250,000 are colored people. Thus the population of Washington is quite different from other cities of the United States."

The American Civic Association now has a bill pending before Congress to authorize the creation of a National Park Commission, to be composed of the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, and a representative from the Senate and from the House.

Since last April, Miss James has traveled 10,000 miles in the United States, interesting citizens in the Washington plan. Fifty cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific now have committees on the plan for Washington.

### PLEA OF POSTAL WORKERS INDORSED

(Continued from Page 1)

Office Clerks, said if Massachusetts adopts the resolution it will not be the first state to have done so, because two states have already acted in favor and a similar resolution is pending in every other state in the Union.

He said the resolution, if passed by this State, will favor the Kelly-Edge Bill, now pending in Congress, and which will be considered at the present session.

John E. Foley, national vice-president of the carriers' association, said that the 350,000 postal employees of the country are waging a campaign for the bill now pending in Congress, and the increase should have been granted five years ago. The postal employees desire legislation to notify Washington that they are entitled to what they are seeking. "We only want enough to live up to the American standard," he said.

### Same as Sought in 1920

John J. Kennedy of the Boston branch of railway mail clerks said the salaries being asked for now are the same as asked for in 1920, but refused at that time because it was expected that the cost of living would be reduced. He said the postal employees are asking that the 1912 schedule be revised according to the

### From Tree to Table

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increased cost of living since that time.

Thomas A. Hughes of Worcester, president of the Massachusetts State Branch of the United National Association of clerks, and John D. Healey, president of the Worcester Letter Carriers' Association, spoke in favor, saying the employees have difficulty in supporting their families with their present income.

Robert A. Williams, national secretary of the laborers' branch, also spoke in favor of the resolution.

Members of the Legislature recording themselves in favor were Senators Richard Gibbons of Lawrence, James J. Mulvey of Roxbury, Christian Nelson and Albert T. Rhodes of Worcester, Representatives Griffin, Keegan, Warren and Jordan, all of Lawrence; Charles A. Kelley, Edward J. Kelley, both of Worcester; Charles M. Sloe- way, Thomas J. Corbett, Owen E. Brennan, all of Lowell; Samuel Wragg of Needham, James J. Mellen of Charlestown, Coleman E. Kelley of Dorchester and J. Frederick Curtin of East Boston. City Councilor James T. Moriarty also favored the resolution.

### MILK CONVENTION DISCUSSES FARMS

#### Marketing System 'Tremendously Wasteful'—Remedial Laws

A plea for the rehabilitation of Massachusetts agriculture was made at the annual meeting of the New England Milk Producers' Association in the American House this morning by Dr. George R. Little, president of the association.

"Farming must be made a uniformly profitable industry," he said, "otherwise the desertion from Massachusetts farms will continue. Much was accomplished by the last Congress in the way of remedial legislation, but that was only a beginning. The real problem is to shorten the gap between the price which the farmer receives for his produce and what the consumer pays."

"Another great problem is that of distribution, which, at present, is tremendously wasteful. It must be made to square with sound economic principles."

The morning session was taken up largely with reports of committees and the reading of records. Addresses by George M. Putnam, president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, and Dr. A. W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, reading of the annual report of Richard Pattee, managing director of the association, and reports by district managers followed the luncheon.

### STATE CHEMIST RESIGNS POSITION

Walter L. Wedger, chief chemist of the state Department of Public Safety and state expert on explosives, today resigned his position, and will leave the service of the State on March 1. His resignation was handed to Alfred F. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety, who was reluctant to have Mr. Wedger leave the state service, but congratulated him on being appointed to an important position.

Mr. Wedger has accepted the position of chief chemist of the Central Railway Signal Company, with main offices in Boston. He will have charge of several plants of the company in the United States and Canada, where torpedoes and fuses are manufactured. Mr. Wedger has been in the employ of the State for 14 years.

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## MISSIONARIES AID AS MANUFACTURERS

### Baptist Conference Listens to Recital of Work in Burmah and Future Plans

Plans for a new advance program which will greatly increase the activities of the Northern Baptist Church in its mission work, both at home and abroad, were outlined today before 2500 Massachusetts Baptists in the second day's session of the Boston Bible and Missionary Conference held in the First Baptist Church of Cambridge.

To enlist the individual members of each church in the world service program of the church is the purpose of this new campaign, according to Dr. P. H. J. Lerrigo, home secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

"We are just completing our drive for a \$100,000,000 fund which was begun several years ago," Dr. Lerrigo declared this morning to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We are now launching this new effort that will still further advance our work when the period covered by the \$100,000,000 is completed." Indorsement of this missionary campaign was asked at this afternoon's session at which Dr. Lerrigo will speak.

Other speakers at today's meetings include Dr. W. E. Chalmers, religious education secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society, and Dr. B. D. Weeks, president of Bacone College, a school for Indians in Oklahoma.

Tonight, at a laymen's dinner in the Prospect Street Congregational Church, Cambridge, Henry Bond, a layman, who is a member of the general board of promotion of the Baptist Church, and Dr. Frank W. Padelford, executive secretary of the board of education of the Northern Baptist Convention, will speak. The meeting concludes tomorrow evening.

Christian enterprise in India and Burmah has been greatly influenced by the nationalist movements among these peoples, according to Rev. O. H. Sisson, of Baseline, Burmah, who addressed the conference this afternoon. "U Ottama is the Gandhi of Burmah," Mr. Sisson declared to the Monitor representative. "In company with a Hindu priest he has toured the country and the people have risen to follow him. My own school, as a result of this agitation, dropped in attendance, by more than half. Everywhere throughout the East one finds this unrest."

When asked the relation of this new spirit of nationalism to the advance of Christianity, Mr. Sisson said: "Much of the nationalism finds its roots in Christianity. The spirit of democracy which one finds in the Christian teaching has had a profound effect upon

### Missionary in Burmah



Rev. O. H. Sisson

Addresses Baptists on Work in the Orient

the thinking of these Oriental leaders. In the end, doubtless, if the Christian church maintains its purposes, it will be adjusted to the demands which nationalism is making upon it."

### Missionaries as Manufacturers

Baseline, according to Mr. Sisson, is the second largest rice port in the world. Missionary activity in that city is more nearly self-supporting than in any other missionary center. The missionaries, after bringing boys down from the hills into their schools, have been obliged to set up business institutions to give them employment. Consequently, in Baseline, there are sawmills, a shipbuilding plant, a rice factory, and other industrial organizations run entirely by the missionaries in co-operation with the native Christians.

"It is significant," Mr. Sisson declared, "that in the missionary plants the working hours are according to western standards, and the pay more nearly approaches western wages than in the other plants. Consequently we have had no labor troubles, although other industrial organizations, particularly the sawmills, have been hard put to keep their men."

### VESSEL'S NAME CHANGED

The new oil burning steamer Alhambra of the Furness-Withy fleet, which has operated between Boston, Glasgow and Liverpool for several months, has made its last trip under that name, and will arrive at Boston from Glasgow tomorrow or the next day under the name Castilian Prince. The owners have assigned the vessel to the New York-South American service of the Prince Line.

## GASOLINE PRICES IN BOSTON JUMP

### Advance of 2½ Cents May Be Followed by Others

The price of gasoline in Boston and New England jumped 2½ cents, wholesale and retail, today, when the larger refining companies and the independents raised the price from 20 cents to 22½ cents retail, and 17½ to 20 cents wholesale. The high test or "airplane" gasoline is quoted by the Atlantic Refining Company at 26½ cents instead of the former 24 cents.

The advance represents another step back to the high mark set last year. In the early winter the price slumped 10 cents, to 17 cents a gallon. The present advance, the second within a fortnight, makes a total increase of 5½ cents.

Henry D. Vander Wyk, vice-president of the Metropolitan Oil Company, declared today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that further advances might be expected. He explained the price fluctuation by a glut in oil last summer in California, when 50 per cent of the country's supply of crude oil was gushing from 1 per cent of the country's wells. The surplus is now diminished, Mr. Vander Wyk said, and the price of crude oil has been steadily advancing. New wells will be sunk when the price of gasoline is large enough to make it profitable to seek a further supply, he said.

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The Best Foods, Inc., U.S.A.

## EASTERN STAR CONVENTION TO OPEN

### HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 29 (Special)

Members of the Order of the Eastern Star from all over the State are gathering here today for the fiftieth annual convention of the Grand Chapter of Connecticut, which will open tomorrow and continue through Thursday.

The Wednesday morning session will be at 10 o'clock, when Mrs. Bella Powers of Hartford, grand matron of the order, will be received in due form together with the associate grand officers. Charles W. Cramer, past grand master of Connecticut Masons, will deliver the address of welcome. The morning business will follow, including an address by the grand matron, and by David H. Seamon of Groton, Grand Patron. Reports of officers and committees will be made in the afternoon.

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## EDUCATIONISTS CONFER IN LONDON

Lack of Vocational Guidance Is  
Deplored as Cause of Youth  
Accepting Casual Labor

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Jan. 18.—Over 60 different educational bodies were in conference during the first days of January at University College, London. Sir Henry Hadow, vice-chancellor of Sheffield University is president, and in his opening speech upon the "Claims of Scholarship" he insisted upon the need of it in the present day. Professional lack of scholarship is what he deploras. He said that a mixture of indolence and vanity is a prevalent characteristic of society, the first being anxious not to take any intellectual trouble, while vanity is equally anxious to gain credit for intellectual trouble it has not taken.

It was cheering at a following session to learn from the Parents' National Education Union that in some unexpected quarters learning is forging ahead with the best of the nation. "Freedom in Education," said the headmaster of Westminster School, who presided, "means freedom from ignorance, from prejudice, and fear, and this is gained by the Parents' Union method of bringing children into touch with the great ideas of great thinkers."

**Influence of Good Books**  
Two head masters, one from an elementary and one from a secondary school, said that their pupils and teachers alike were entirely changed by the use of the best books and a thoroughly humane education, and the Secretary of Education for Gloucestershire told of far-away village schools where knowledge is pursued in this same spirit, because an ample supply of good books is available to those who have something to communicate was put into their hands in accordance with the plan of Charlotte Mason, founder of the union.

"In far-off days when there was no distinction between artist and artisan, culture and labor were united," said Dr. L. P. Jacks, principal of Manchester College, Oxford, in his address to the Froebel Society. "Culture is the training of nations to do their work in the best possible manner." The quality of the work done in the future lies in the hands of teachers, and Labor is not going to kill literature, poetry, or the fine arts; rather will it clothe them with new beauty. "We cannot educate the child," said Miss Cook, head mistress of a Dover Council school. "The child must educate itself. We cannot even start an idea; all we can do is to release potentialities." Then she gave an account of how to use the Dalton plan for the younger children of an elementary school.

**Lack of Vocational Guidance**  
Sir Robert Blair, London's chief education officer, said at the meeting of the London Head Teachers' Association, that there were 40,000 girls and boys out of employment, largely because of the lack of vocational guidance and training, which had led them to follow the hard life of casual labor. "Whatever authority deals with the task of placing children after school, do not leave the teacher out of it," was Sir Robert's advice. Economy campaigns have not killed the nursery school. One of the best of the conference meetings was held by the Nursery Schools Association, which came into existence a few months ago. "The association," said Miss Margaret McMillan of the Deptford Nursery School, "stands for the help of the very young school element which has never been catered for before." Five hundred thousand children must be catered for in nursery schools, said Miss McMillan, and those schools will send up healthy normal children into the elementary schools.

"The teacher," said Dr. Nunn, principal of the London Day Training College, in the conference upon the teacher's part in the education of the future citizen, "should be the interpreter between the greater society of the outside world and the smaller microcosm of the school."

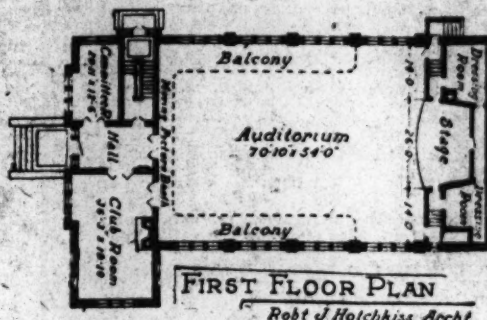
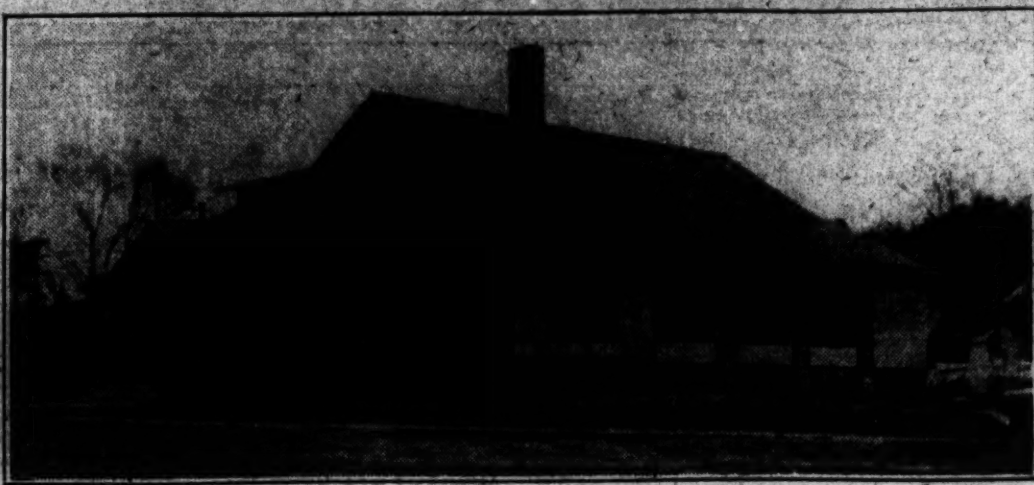
## CHURCH UNION ACT TO BE INTRODUCED

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 19 (Special Correspondence).—The Manitoba Legislature will be the first of the Canadian provincial assemblies to deal with legislation concerning the proposed union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches in the Dominion. The main church union legislation, of course, will be brought before the Federal Parliament, but it is necessary to pass concurrent legislation in each of the provinces to ratify the union.

A draft of the bill to be brought before the Manitoba Legislature has been issued, and among its main provisions is the vesting in the United Church of Canada of the control of all Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational church properties. In the case of congregations which do not concur in the union, there is a proviso in the bill which allows them to withdraw from the new church within six months, providing that a meeting of each dissenting congregation is held and a majority vote in favor of independence is recorded. A group of Presbyterians who are opposed to church union are making preparations to conduct an active campaign against the passage of the bills which will be introduced in the various provincial legislatures, in addition to opposing the main legislation in the Federal Parliament.

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## FRESH ECONOMIC BASIS IS SOUGHT

Bombay Professor Gives Lecture  
on Agricultural and Rural  
Reconstruction

BOMBAY, Dec. 26 (Special Correspondence).—Prof. M. K. Elmhirst, Director of Agriculture, Shantiniketan, delivered recently at the Excelsior Theatre a lecture on the "Agricultural and Rural Reconstruction Work at Shantiniketan" in connection with Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's Viswa Bharati (International University), illustrating it with numerous magic lantern slides.

The slides presented all the aspects of life and activity at Shantiniketan. Specially attractive among the scenes shown were the harvest festival, and the amusing dance of the Shantal aborigines. The professor deplored the large number of Bengali youths, with university degrees, let loose on society. The picture of an M. A. seeking the advice of the poet at his "tree-house" regarding the widespread evil of unemployment, was a proof of the conditions in Bengal, which made an endeavor on the model of Dr. Tagore's the more necessary. The poet led him out of the tree-house through the various departments—agriculture, gardening, carpentry, weaving, tanning, brickmaking, dairy work and so forth.

Beginning with a handful of boys, the university had soon come to be represented by all the countries of the globe. Besides developing the cooperative instinct in the village life and making the village a self-contained and self-sufficient unit, they attempted to win the friendship and confidence of the village and the cultivators around. A special feature of the university was the inclusion of "university girls" who were taught cooking, child welfare, and kindred subjects. The whole instruction at Shantiniketan is essentially practical. Concluding, Professor Elmhirst said that those who were working at Shantiniketan did not and could not believe that such work as was described was done purely and only for India. From what he observed and from what he was told in his tour round the world, the same problems that they were trying to solve in India were facing China, Japan, and America, and everywhere the slow but sure destruction of their countryside and of the economic life was being deplored.

Therefore, it remained for some country to try and see whether it were possible to build up a new economic basis. They did not deal with the problem of India alone, but they were trying to achieve something which might be of significance to the rest of the world. They did not yet claim that they had found a solution of the village problem, but they offered the results of their experiment, and others could judge for themselves and take what steps they might to suit conditions on their side.

**SHIP BOARD NAMES REPORTED**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Favorable reports were ordered today by the Senate Commerce Committee, upon the nominations of Frederick J. Thompson of Alabama, William S. Hill, South Dakota and Pert E. Haney, Oregon, to be members of the Shipping Board.

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## Small Town Community Center Keeps Youths Amused at Home

Boys and Girls Had Gone to Near-by Cities for Entertainment  
Before Brimfield Built Social Home

BRIMFIELD, Ill., Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence).—When the leading citizens of the small town of Brimfield, and the surrounding farming community began to realize that many of the boys and girls of village and country were going to the large towns in search of amusement, they set to work a counterattraction. The need was increased by the return of Brimfield's war veterans, and it was decided that the community building which they planned to erect should not only provide a meeting place for these veterans, but should be also a memorial erected in their honor.

In order to obtain the necessary funds, stock was sold to the value of \$16,750, one-half of the shareholders being farmers, a loan of \$10,000 was made, an opening bazaar brought in \$2700 and the remaining \$1000 needed raised by the sale of an old building on the purchased land.

The new one-story building, with its high basement, contains a first floor auditorium with a seating capacity of 1200, stage and dressing rooms, a committee room and clubroom, also on the first floor; and in the basement, a dining room with a concrete floor, which also serves as a gymnasium, a kitchen, serving rooms, bowling alleys, showers, and lockers.

All organizations with a set membership, except the American Legion, pay some rental for the use of the building. Churches and charitable organizations are allowed reduced rates, and general organizations working for the public good, use the building free.

Here the county agent holds agricultural demonstrations and the farm bureau its meetings. The motion picture shows, given once or twice a week, according to season, attract the farmers and their families, who formerly went by automobile to Peoria, 22 miles away, and who now bring considerable trade to the little town. The size of the auditorium makes it possible to present plays by the local dramatic association, and to hold community sings, church conventions, minstrel shows, weekly dances, and the annual grand ball. Equal activity reigns also in the gymnasium.

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## WORLD CONFERENCE OF WOMEN TO MEET AT WEMBLEY EXHIBITION

Some 32,000,000 Represented, With No Restrictions on  
Race or Creed—Many Expected From Dominions

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The plans for a great international conference of women to be held at the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley next May, to discuss the prevention of the causes of war, are now developing rapidly. A special committee meeting in London, presided over by the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, will make preliminary arrangements and receive suggestions for speakers.

Although the International Council of Women, the oldest of women's international organizations, is largely responsible for the execution of this vast project, the actual suggestion of such a conference originally emanated from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the well-known American suffragist. It is peculiarly fitting, however, that the summoning of such a conference should be in the hands of the International Council of Women, for the promotion of permanent peace has been the fixed policy of this organization ever since its adoption by the London Quinquennial of 1899, and has been again and again reaffirmed by successive council meetings.

**Representation Universal**  
Representation at the conference, however, will not be confined to the 31 national councils of women of the various countries, but will be extended to all women's international organizations, of every race and creed. The International Woman Suffrage Alliance, the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom, the World's Young Women's Christian Association, the International Federation of University Women, the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, and other international bodies will cooperate. In all, it is expected that at least 32,000,000 women will be represented at the conference. Practically every national council in Europe will be represented, and a large contingent of women is expected from the overseas dominions. Already advance guards have arrived in London to make preliminary arrangements, and fix up the necessary accommodation. A special pavilion is being erected by the International Council of Women on the Exhibition grounds, and a proposal to let off one of the rooms of the Pavilion to other women's societies has met with so much response that already practically every week of the six months during which the exhibition will last, is now filled.

**Good Outlook for Temperance**  
The Six-Point Group, a well-known women's political society, presided over by Lady Rhonda, the British branch of the Women's International League, and the British Women's Temperance Association are among the societies which have hired the room. The last-named body has taken it for six weeks, which augurs well for the amount of temperance propaganda which it will be able to pursue during this period.

The keynote of the conference will be the development of international thought in individuals and in governments, so as to make war an impossibility.

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Price 6½ Gns.



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Price 7½ Gns.

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## Expedition Sails in Quest of Lost Continent Atlantis

### Sixteen Men in Three-Masted Schooner Will Explore 45 South Atlantic Islands in Search of "Missing Link"

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 18 (Special Correspondence).—While the world is astir over war, politics, international relations, and other complexities, a little vessel in command of a Texan is plying the South Atlantic on a strange quest—to find a clue to the long-lost continent of Atlantis.

George P. Simmons of Houston, formerly Texas game warden and professor of ornithology in the State and Rice universities, is determined to furnish the world with a new light on Atlantis, to find a missing link that will connect Atlantis with the present and transfer the lost continent from mythology to history. Two other Texans accompany him.

Mr. Simmons will visit 45 islands, all far out of the paths of ocean traffic, only a half dozen of which are inhabited, and they but sparsely. The expedition is an adventure in the least known part of the world, in behalf of natural science.

The "Atlantis expedition" consists of 16 men, and the explorers' home for the next two years will be the Blossom, a three-masted schooner only 109 feet long with a 24-foot beam. Simmons selected his associates and crew with the greatest care, all of the seven sailors before the mast being college graduates who have specialized in natural science and whose knowledge will be put to practical use during the long voyage. The expedition is financed by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Blossom of Cleveland, for whom the schooner was named.

The islands off the west coast of Africa are supposed to be of volcanic origin, sometimes rising to altitudes of 4000 and 5000 feet, with precipitous cliffs and little or no beaches. In order to determine whether these islands once formed part of the continent in earlier geological times and perhaps are but the tops of mountains or of high plateaus of lost Atlantis, Mr. Simmons and his brother explorers will separate their research into four main problems.

First will be studied the physical character of the islands with relation to the geology of early continents as well as of existing continents; second, the continental sources of bird and animal life found on the island; third, the differences that have grown between the island forms of life and similar forms on the mainland; fourth, the life history of the myriads of birds that breed on the islands.

Historians record that Atlantis was larger than Asia, that it began somewhat beyond the Straits of Gibraltar, then known as the Straits of the Glades, and that easy access was possible from Atlantis to still another continent lying westward, which may have been America. Atlantis was not all a myth. Ancient records show that an army of Atlanteans once invaded Europe and tried to conquer the Athenians, but lacking in numbers were forced to retreat and did not try again to put Europe under their yoke.

There is a chance, historians say, just the merest chance, that Mr. Simmons will find on some of these unknown, uninhabited islands relics of the Atlantean civilization.

Mr. Simmons will devote much of his time to a study of bird life, for he is an authority on the subject. He

will have abundant material with which to work, for he will find various species of albatross, petrels of all kinds, shearwaters, gannets, boobies, king and emperor penguins, the jackass, the man-of-war and many tropic birds. The expedition will carry motion and still-picture outfits.

The personnel of Simmons' staff leaves nothing to be desired for research co-operation. Robert H. Rockwell accompanies Mr. Simmons as taxidermist. He was long connected with the Brooklyn Institute Museum and mounted many of Theodore Roosevelt's hunt trophies. Upon his return he will execute groups to perpetuate appearances of life in the islands.

W. Kenneth Cuyler and Allen L. Moses are collectors who will prepare skins for study. Mr. Cuyler is from Austin, Tex., while Mr. Moses is from Grand Manan, New Brunswick. E. H. Gray, New Haven, Conn., is sailing master. He has had much valuable experience in negotiating the difficult waters off the west coast of Africa.

John Da Lomba, New Bedford, Mass., is his assistant and he has had experience landing ships on some of the islands to be visited. Manual T. Chantre, also of New Bedford, is taken along as navigator. The latter had been navigating in the Atlantic, a nautical college at New Bedford and has had 30 years' experience at sea.

The seven sailors, all college men, are:

Joseph W. Appleton, Brooklyn, has had yachting experience and was a third-year man in Sheffield Scientific School at Yale. Edward F. Harden, Bangor, Me., bachelor of science from Harvard and master of arts in English, Ohio State University, was chief radio electrician in charge of 28 operators on the steamship George Washington when she carried President Wilson to the Peace Conference.

Mr. Harden will be assisted in the operation of the Blossom's radio outfit by Werber W. Dornberger, Austin, Tex., who has a degree in architecture from the University of Texas. George F. Virile, Paris, France, graduate from three European universities, Knight of the Legion of Honor and former officer of the Blue Devils of France. George T. Augur, civil engineer, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, will have charge of topographical work. F. Herbert Fowler, Hartford, Conn., B. A., Clark University, is ship's clerk. William Hall, a Jamaica Negro with about 25 years of experience as a sea cook, is steward.

The Blossom is equipped with electric lights, photographic darkroom and technical library. The schooner sailed from New London, Conn., Oct. 29.

Cape Verde is the first island the Blossom will visit and then she will head directly south, stopping at Fernando, Noronha and Trinidad on its way to South Georgia, southern terminus of the voyage and east of Cape Horn. From there, after visiting other Atlantic islands, the Blossom will round Africa and make several stops in the Indian Ocean, going as far east as New Amsterdam, St. Paul and Hero Island. St. Helena will be seen on the return trip. Before returning to the United States the Blossom will have traveled 20,000 miles, all by sail.

## End of "Little Red Schoolhouse" Is Foreseen in Consolidation Test

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence).—Unionville's new consolidated school is one of the largest and most elaborately equipped open country schools in the United States. Unionville long has been one of the most prominent of the minor seats of education in the State, and consequently was selected as the most favorable place for the test of combining country schools and teaching children of all grades.

Four Chester county townships—East and West Marborough, Newlin and Pocopson—with a total area of 50 square miles voted jointly a loan of \$175,000 to pay for the site and the construction. The new structure of brick and glass, 160 by 120 feet in dimensions, is divided into 21 class rooms, a convertible auditorium and gymnasium. It will accommodate 700 pupils and will require the services of 18 to 20 teachers in the elementary and high school departments.

This new joint consolidated school will take the place of 20 schools in the four townships—18 one-room, one two-room, and one four-room schoolhouse—which have been attended by 647 pupils. It is claimed that the children will be taught by more experienced teachers. It also is contended that under the supervision of a local principal the pupils will be graded more accurately. It further is claimed that the larger number of classmates will stimulate interest on the part of the children, and that they will continue longer at their studies.

At the request of the taxpayers of the four townships, mostly farmers—the program of the institution includes in addition to a strong curriculum, vocational courses in agriculture, and in home-making with special attention to music and art development. Courses are to be so arranged that the learned professions of theology, law and engineering shall not be closed to those of the children who may elect to find their life service in those fields.

In order that the school may play a definite part in the farm life of the neighborhood, special attention will be given to farm crops, horticulture, vegetable gardening, animal husbandry, dairying, poultry, farm management, farm economics, and rural sociology. There also will be courses in farm shopwork, wood, iron, sheet metal, concrete, leather and the care of farm machinery. The girls will be taught homemaking that they may know the fundamentals of foods, clothing, planning of a home—its furnishing,

decorations and care. There also will be drawing, designing, household chemistry, laundering, household accounting and other courses dealing more directly with family welfare.

The Unionville joint consolidated schoolhouse is built of brick and wood with fireproof corridors and stairways and contains laboratories for chemistry, physics, biology, and agriculture, and a farm shop. For the home-making class there is a full suite of sewing rooms, cooking laboratories, unit kitchens, diningroom, bedroom, and bath. There is also provision for a daily hot lunch for the almost 700 transported pupils, and where lunch for others can be prepared. The community library room, the gymnasium and auditorium will visualize the work of the school.

The scholastic background of the school, the fact also that it is said to be the largest undertaking of the kind in the country, transporting upward of 700 girls and boys to school and to their homes six days of the week for more than 40 weeks from a territory six to eight miles square, unite in making this test of interest to all engaged in educational work. If the undertaking fulfills the high expectations that its projectors have set for it the joint community school may soon close up all the little red schoolhouses in this state and throughout the country at large.

The school has been open since Sept. 1 and already is almost filled with pupils, but the time has not been sufficient to prove the superfluity claimed for this new educational program.

THE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS PLAN BIG NATIONAL HOME IN FLORIDA

1700-Acre Tract, on Shore of Lake Gibson, Near Lakeland, to Be Site of Haven for Elderly Members

LAKELAND, Fla., Jan. 21 (Special Correspondence).—Officials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who have selected Lakeland as the location for a national home for aged and disabled members of the order, have announced a proposed expenditure of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 for the construction of the plant.

The tract upon which the new home will stand and which embraces 1700 acres of some of the highest and most fertile soil in Florida, according to an expert's investigation, was purchased for the sum of \$700,000.

Lakeland was selected for the home after inspection of sites offered by various towns and cities on the east and west coasts of the State. Immediately after the signing of the contract on Jan. 1, 1924, William L. Hutcheson, president, announced that the buildings will be of Spanish type architecture. The guests of the institution will be housed in comfortable bungalows, he said, each structure to accommodate between four and eight persons.

Meals will be served in a large central dining hall. Other structures to be erected include a church, laundry, administration building, and a large auditorium where entertainments, shows, and gatherings of various kinds will be held.

The 1700-acre tract, 300 acres of

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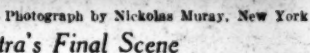
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**F** ASKED which were the most significant features of the year 1923 as far as the British theater is concerned, I would say: the progress of the repertory movement and the triumphant record of Bernard Shaw. "Back to Methuselah." If 20 years ago we had been told that it would be possible to devote a whole week to one play and that Londoners would migrate in their hundreds to Birmingham for this purpose, we would have smiled at the very idea. Such an event might happen in the millennium, but in England—in our time—incredible things have happened. I would tell us after that England is not a play-going, play-loving Nation. One has to hark back to the palmy days of Bayreuth to find a foil in dramatic history. Even Paris, even Berlin, the domain of acknowledged devotion to the drama, cannot boast of such a record. I am waiting for London to follow suit, and in spite of the pessimists I feel convinced that if Mr. Barry Jackson were to renew the ex-

The Schauspielhaus and the Schiller theaters are under state direction. Both are repertory houses with changes of bill three or four times a week. The large stage of the Schauspielhaus lent itself especially to the beautiful scenery and superb lighting effects used in "Peer Gynt." All the parts were well acted, and if Otto Laubinger as Peer lacked in lightness of touch, his handsome stage presence and beautiful voice made amends.

The audiences have been large, responsive, and intelligent at all of the performances. As a great many Berlin theaters are at present giving away free tickets distributed, but I have seen for myself a great many people buying seats and paying very high prices for them. W. B. S. R.

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## Over the Sacred Way to Eleusis In a Broken-Down Modern Chariot

THE Sacred Way, leading from Athens to Eleusis, a dozen miles away, was much in need of repairs. Some patches had been done with broken rock, which did not help matters at all. To be sure, the tires of our rented car were partly to blame. The owner himself admitted as much and gave us a rebate, which we didn't deserve. Being kept out till morning was far more interesting than getting back to the hotel for supper.

Eleusis is considered a banal expedition; we discovered, and we felt grateful indeed to our good friend, Miss Daphne Kalopothakis, for consenting to go with us. She and her brother, who has made a brilliant name for himself in national politics, by the side of Venizelos, lived in a pretty rose-pink house with green shutters, just across the street from the Arch of Hadrian. Their mother was a Boston woman, and they combine the best of ancient and modern Athens. As it turned out, the trip was anything but banal, and our guide said that never before had she seen Eleusis as she saw it that night.

For a few miles out of Athens, everything went well enough. We passed the grove of twisted gray-green olive trees where Plato used to walk, and had reached the Convivial of Daphne when the first tire went. The repairs gave us time to stroll through the ruined garden and to see the little chapel where medieval mosaics picture the Nazarene with the strange black-bearded, cruel face, which is the Byzantine conception.

Between Sea and Lake  
On the road again, and past the twin salt lakes which seem to have no connection with the sea across the road. The color of both sea and pools is like no water away from Greece—a radiantly shining turquoise blue that is nearly as vivid by night as by day. Most of the way the road winds along the edge of gray, stony hills, for at this season—September—all Attica is dry and arid—drier and more arid than even mid-Spain, which it somewhat resembles.

The whole central part of the country is barren beyond belief, with a scorching sun that beats down upon it from a coppery sky. Yet unlike Spain, it is not depressing. At this, the harvest season, it is a blue-and-gold country—the blue of the sky and water, the gold of shorn wheat fields lying flat between the bare gray hills. Here and there is a dusty olive or the dark spike of a cypress.

Discouraged by some attempts which had been made to mend the road, another tire stood its last jolt just outside Eleusis. When finally we crawled cautiously into a barnyard on the outskirts of the ruins the sun was almost down behind the hill. Leaving our patient chauffeur kneeling in the dust beside the car, we hurried off to see what we could while the daylight lasted.

Little did we realize that we were leaving behind, not merely a perspiring mechanic with his modern toy, but some thousands of years besides. Eleusis drops you down the well of time so far that you catch your breath and wonder if you haven't gone through to the beginning of the world. Perhaps being an American makes you feel it more, because we're so young. Where at home we call a hundred years old, over here they call a mere thousand modern!

At first sight, the ruins seem disappointing. There is nothing of the Temple of Demeter, known to us as Corfu, a spread of marble pavement and some rough-hewn steps in the hillside. Not a column remains standing nor a bit of wall. When I saw the cave where Pluto (Dis, the Greeks called him) had borne the girl Persephone, I thought it must be a joke. Such a poor, shallow, earthly little cave to be the scene of so famous a story! But later, when the sun had gone and the moon was still low, it filled with creepy shadows and grew, oh, ever so deep, and mysterious, and gloomy, and you realized that anything at all might have happened there.

But the magic began while it was still light. Out in the sunshine lay the village of Eleusis, creamy-walled, with oval shadows and dark-pointed cypresses. The guide-books call it a poor place, and perhaps it is, in broad daylight. However that may be, Pausanias, father of Greek tragedy, was born about 2500 years ago, and there, too, long before that, lived the telems who invented agriculture. It was in his day that the goddess Demeter came, sorrowing and seeking her daughter, Persephone. All about the village lie the golden harvest fields which she cursed then with sterility till her child should be found.

Beyond the village is the bright, living water of the bay of Salamis, and beyond that the purple mountains of the island, where Xerxes sat and watched his ships go down before the conquering Athenians. In the sands beneath, those ships remain today with all their treasure, undisturbed.

Behind of Marble Run  
Presently the sun went down behind the hill, and the twilight came swiftly. I slipped off all by myself and hid behind a broken bit of marble. I felt sure there must be magic there among those tumbled stones, if one kept very still, and listened. . .

For a long, long time there was nothing, except the moon that came up, all round and wondering, and a little breeze that stirred about among the stones. Then—far out along the Sacred Way—I heard—I know I heard the tread of feet, of many feet, drawing near and nearer. With them came the faint, sweet sound of singing. And indeed, why not? For it was a September moon, and always in the old days they came here by September moons, the mystae came from Athens to worship Demeter, the Earth Mother, in her temple here.

"Seawards, O mystae!" The cry  
W. FRED RICHARDSON  
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on my hiding place and said it was time to see about getting something to eat. Of course that broke the spell, but it wasn't quite all gone, for it never is, in Greece.

Even back in the barnyard where we had left the car, enchantment lingered. A woman came out of the farmhouse and gave us a table and chairs and a jug of water. Down the lane toward the village we found a small bakery and a baker who sold us bread and cheese and sweet white grapes. What was left of our repast we gave to some pigs which came in from the ruins, and to a black goat.

Across the yard the chauffeur still knelt in the dust before the machine, while a circle of children stood about holding quail olive-oil lamps for him to see by. Between two low white buildings a cypress tree poked solemnly at the big moon.

Midnight found us only half way back to Athens. There was a small donkey, his pannels filled with grapes, who kept plodding past us. We'd mend a tire and pass him, then we'd have another blowout and he'd pass us, and his driver would say something humorous to our driver, who would grunt and work away faster than ever. But the donkey beat us into Athens, and I was glad.

## American Peace Movement Enlists Art for Its Campaign

Washington  
Special Correspondence  
ANNOUNCEMENT of awards in the national poster contest sponsored by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom marks an interesting development in the peace movement—the effort to enlist art in the cause of world peace. Not only through the intelligence, but through the emotions most public consciousness has been reached. It was with this realization that the Women's International League has organized as one of its most important divisions the National Art Committee, with Miss Elizabeth Johnson of Philadelphia as chairman. The first step in the campaign to get the artists of the country to put their shoulders to the wheel for peace as they did for war has been completed, and the announcement from headquarters of winners in the poster contest carries indication of encouraging support from some of the leading artists of the country.

The purpose of the contest was to obtain a poster design, embodying in striking form the idea of world peace and co-operation, which should be officially adopted by the Women's International League. A first prize of \$250 was offered, a second of \$150 and a third of \$100. The winners, to be announced at a tea given by the league at the Musical Art Club in Philadelphia on Jan. 29, are Harry J. Peters of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, P. C. Diern of Chicago, and two contestants who tied for the third prize: Marie Lysle of Chicago, and Carolyn Haywood of the Philadelphia Art Alliance.

A Force Against Militarism  
The winning poster is a striking one—the figure of a man holding aloft a sword, while with his other hand he grasps the severed head of War. The sword gleaming white against a black background, the figure silhouetted in a lighter tone. Underneath is the caption "Understanding Between All Nations Insures World Peace." This was picked from more than 250 entries as best embodying the idea of peace as creative energy; not merely passive resistance to war, but a vital force against which militarism cannot stand. A distinguished jury in which were names of some of America's best known artists, declared that among all the entries there was "nothing to approach it in strength, simplicity of statement, or emotional content."

The second prize poster is a more conventionalized presentation of the peace idea—a ray of light from which streams a ray of light, and a dove with outspread wings, bearing an olive branch. It is decorative and harmonious in design, with a certain strength of line and simplicity which make it desirable for poster purposes.

Mrs. Lucy Biddle Lewis, national chairman, will make the awards, and Huger Elliott, principal of the Philadelphia School of Industrial Art, will speak on "Art as an International Influence." Foreign consuls and their wives, and the foreign students at the University of Pennsylvania have been invited.

Officials of the league believe that the value of the contest has been twofold. It has called forth support from artistic circles, paving the way for continuing active co-operation in the cause of peace, and it has provided the league with valuable poster material for use here and abroad. More than 250 entries were received by the art committee, representing work from the Chicago, Boston and New York art institutions, and from other schools of design and art.

New Centers of Interest  
Every part of the United States was represented, one entry coming from Canada, while the army and navy were both represented among the contestants. A number of ex-service men, some of them now in rehabilitation centers, entered drawings. With many of the posters submitted came assurances of belief in the cause represented by the league, and of desire to help in the future. Officers of the league believe that the good results of the contest in creating new centers of interest for peace work will be increasingly evident.

The winning posters and a few others, selected by the judges for honorable mention will be exhibited first in Philadelphia, and will then be sent to Detroit for exhibition during "Art Week," Feb. 4-11. It is probable that they will then go to Chicago and other western cities for exhibition. They will be shown in Washington during the biennial congress of the league in May, in order that the foreign delegates may take back the idea of instituting similar contests in their own countries.

The significance of the contest, it is pointed out by Miss Johnson, is that the winning posters and a few others, selected by the judges for honorable mention will be exhibited first in Philadelphia, and will then be sent to Detroit for exhibition during "Art Week," Feb. 4-11. It is probable that they will then go to Chicago and other western cities for exhibition. They will be shown in Washington during the biennial congress of the league in May, in order that the foreign delegates may take back the idea of instituting similar contests in their own countries.

it enables the league to reach a wider public than it can reach directly. "Not until world co-operation becomes visual in terms of beauty will the dramatic appeal of war be transferred to peace," she declares. "It is therefore peculiarly fitting that this contest should come at a time when national consciousness is about to focus on the World Court. Students of public affairs cannot afford to overlook any avenue which leads on toward international security."

Among the most encouraging features of the contest was the list of distinguished artists who consented to serve on the jury of award: Daniel Garber, Rockwell Kent, Jessie Willcox Smith, Alice Barber Stephens, George Harding, Charles E. Klauder, Elizabeth Shippen Green Elliott and Elizabeth Johnson.



Winner of the Second Prize  
A Conventional Design by P. C. Diern of Chicago

## Carlos Guides the Pointed Stick

THE wheat field in Mexico is the meeting ground of methods old in Biblical times, and those which are a product of the twentieth century. In one field, let out on shares to a peon, will be seen plowing by oxen, reaping with billhooks, and threshing in the classic manner. In the adjacent field, worked by the hacendado himself, will be tractors, reapers, threshing machines. But the great part of Mexican wheat is grown by the former method.

Some peon, Carlos, for instance, takes a few hectares (a hectare is 2½ acres) on shares from a big hacienda, or plantation, Don Ramon, the hacendado, advances him money on his share of the future wheat, to buy seed, and corn for his family's food, and tools, if he needs them. At five or six in the morning, Carlos rolls out of his blanket, slings it over his shoulder, steps into his guayaches (old Roman sandals) puts on his broad sombrero. He gets his junta of oxen, fastens the yoke to their long horns, attaches the pointed stick that serves as plow in such a way that it won't dig into the road, and goes off to plow. At eight Carlos "chico" arrives with a little basket of tortillas. Carlos puts the oxen, still yoked together, to graze at the edge of the field, lights a fire, heats and eats his tortillas.

After his plowing is done he sows, by hand, of course, and after that he

covers the seed lightly. He does this by sweeping the field with a large broom of light, long, bushy twigs tied together. His family helps him in this stage, sometimes in the sowing, and his children are always pressed into service as scarecrows until the young shoots are safely up. If he is planting in the dry season Carlos gives three good wettings to his field. The hacienda gives him water for his portion, so to irrigate all he does is take a hoe and make periodic holes in the mud embankment of the large irrigating canal that runs along his field, and floods it. When he has enough water, he fills the holes. In this way some of his field is footdeep in water, and some gets barely any. Then comes the

harvest. In the golden sun he and Carlos "chico" cut the wheat with billhooks, a handful at a time, and the children follow, trying to cut little bundles by means of rushes. On their backs they carry it home.

The fields about are worked by Don Ramon outright, and there the hurrying peons follow after the bundling machines and pitch the bundles into the high rickety carts on two eight-foot wheels, drawn by six mules, to carry the wheat into headquarters, where the great threshing machine eats bundles, and snorts out dust and straw. Don Carlos doesn't think much of this method. The one he envies is Don Manuel, who, instead of reckoning his hacienda in terms of thousands of hectares like Don Ramon, owns a hundred. In the distance Carlos can see him threshing. He has fenced off a ring about 50 feet in diameter, and he stands about in the center, on a great pile of his newly-cut wheat. Around him race all his horses and burros, five abreast. Under their feet is the wheat creeping out from the pile in the center, gradually under their hoofs being separated from its stalks. A barefoot boy with a long whip runs after the animals, cracking it over their backs, and after him, now, and then dart other men, tossing the mixture high in the air with shovels, the grain falling again to the ground, the straw blowing to one side, later to be burned or used as feed. Now the panting boy faces about and meets his charges face to face, turning them to go in the opposite direction.

Don Carlos sighs and goes home to his own threshing. This takes place in his sala—his living room, parlor—and also his bedroom and his family's. He piles some of his wheat in the center on the dirt floor brings in his burro and drives him about, adding fresh wheat to the pile in the center now and then until it is all threshed.

Don Ramon then gets his share, and enough more to pay for the money he advanced Carlos at the beginning of the season. For his share Carlos has three cargas left. This he takes, one at a time, to the molino to be ground into flour. For each carga—168 kilograms of wheat, he received 90 kilograms of flour, 40 of salvado, and 20 of chickenfeed. In addition to what the molino thus keeps of his wheat products, he must pay a peso for the trip of his wheat up and down, up and down the endless tubes and belts and rollers and sifters of the old-fashioned five-storyed water power mill. As he leaves they ask him if he will sell them his flour. He has considered this before going, however, and he says he has decided not to.

With his money all at once, he would spend it on drink, his old woman and children would buy many new clothes—and where would their finances be then? He takes it home with him, smiling paternally as he passes the land where he grew it and sees the old gleaners at work. They walk from one overlooked stalk to another, eagerly collecting little treasured bundles of wheat. Don Carlos walks complacently, prodding the burro. From time to time, when necessary, he will peddle flour in the village to the panaderos—bakers—and the rich, and so he will keep his family.

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INSURES WORLD PEACE  
WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

Poster by Harry J. Peters  
Which Took First Prize in the Contest Organized by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

## Why the House of Commons May Have to Be Rebuilt

London  
Special Correspondence  
WHEN Sir Charles Barry laid out the plan of the interior of the British House of Commons he had no idea of the three-party system of government. Because of that ignorance, or shall we say that lack of foresight, it may be necessary to rebuild the British House of Commons within the next 10 years.

Barry had in mind two political parties only—the Tories, or Conservatives, and the Whigs, or Liberals. In the old House of Commons, burned down in 1834, these two parties had faced each other across the floor, and a thin red line running down the carpet about three feet in front of the benches on each side marked the boundary beyond which political enemies might not approach one another. There were 470 members of Parliament in Barry's day; there are 615 members now. He counted on the supposition that, although there were 470 members, a certain proportion of them would not be in regular attendance, and, therefore, he provided seats for 476 members only. Most of these were placed on the floor, but the side galleries were also allotted to members, where they may sit during the debates, and whence they may speak if they so desired. On ordinary nights the accommodation sufficed, but on great occasions, as when Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule Bill, and Mr. Lloyd George brought in his "People's Budget," members crowded in such numbers that even the steps and the gangways were filled by an uncomfortable throng.

The two-sided House of Commons sufficed so long as the two-party system prevailed, no matter what the Government majority might be. Mr. Gladstone, in 1885, had a majority of 172; Lord Salisbury, 10 years later, a majority of 152; Mr. Asquith, in 1910, a majority of 126. But still the old arrangement was enough, and room was found for a minority party like the Liberal Unionists.

But with the return of a strong

Labor Party the case is entirely different. The Conservatives in the present House of Commons number 245; the Labor men 192; and the Liberals 157. If the Liberals and the Labor men combine against the Conservatives and sit together, there will be congestion on the one side and a waste of green benches on the other; and the same thing would happen if Conservatives and Liberals combined against the Labor Party. In either case a large number of the members would be sitting in great discomfort. There is no sign of the Labor Party being "absorbed." They are far more likely to "grow from more to more" and the prospect of the British House of Commons reverting to the old two-party system will become more and more remote. What is desirable, indeed necessary, therefore, is to rebuild the interior of the House. The two-sided rectangular plan, introduced long before the Labor Party was dreamed of, must be abolished, and the House fitted up afresh on the semicircular plan so wisely adopted in the American Senate and the American House of Representatives, where every member may get a "straight" look at the Speaker without twisting his backbone or stretching his neck. A seat would be allotted to every member, and each party, whatever its strength, would be able to sit out the debates in ease and comfort. The semicircular plan is the only method by which the difficulty of the three-party system in the British House of Commons can be overcome.

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## STEEL DEMAND IS INCREASING, WITH PRICE TREND UP

Industry as Whole on 80 Per Cent Capacity Basis—Other Metals Strong

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (Special)—There is continual improvement in the steel industry from raw material to finished product. Some spectacular accomplishments have been done recently, including the sale of 62,000 tons of fabricated structural steel in one week and the sudden increase in bar demand; sales at Chicago having been the largest for a week since May. The United States Steel Corporation is building up large reserves of pig iron and semi-finished steel, showing great confidence in the future.

Operations continue to expand. The industry as a whole works at 80 per cent of capacity contrasted with 70 per cent five weeks ago. For the first time in several months there has been talk of labor shortage brought about by increased operations and more complete establishment of the eight-hour day. If labor scarcity is felt in the dead of winter an acute situation can be imagined in the spring when many workmen turn to outdoor pursuits.

**Bar Demand Reviving**  
The revival of bar demand is one of the best signs, inasmuch as bars are common to the most lines of consumption of any single steel item. Half of the tonnage going into automobile construction are bars and these are also largely used in agricultural implements. Bars have been the most of any of the major products, selling at 2.40c a pound, Pittsburgh.

Pig iron, which has been rather dull since November, has been gaining activity, particularly in New England, Chicago, Philadelphia and the south. Prices have gone higher in the south and west. A peculiar circumstance is that both southern and eastern Pennsylvania iron are selling at \$22.50, base furnace, whereas southern iron is usually \$3 to \$5 a ton lower because of lower costs of making, due to proximity of ore to coal. Accordingly, very little southern iron is being brought north. Probably there will be a net gain of a dozen active furnaces in January. Basic pig iron has become more popular because of the soaring prices of heavy melting steel, a kindred product.

**Heavy Buying of Pig Iron**  
A Nicetown, Pa., mill is asking for 5000 tons of basic and 5000 tons of Bessemer iron, and a consumer at Bridgeport, Conn., is in the market for 3500 tons of basic iron. Brokers in the middle west have bought 50,000 tons more of basic iron in the expectancy of higher prices. Iron merchants who depend on speculation for their profits have been quietly accumulating all kinds of pig iron.

Several observers predict that pig iron will be selling at \$25 a ton along the Atlantic seaboard by April 1, as compared with \$22.50 now. The bulk of the bullish sentiment is caused by the prospect of a coal strike on April 1, and considerable buying is on the part of these consumers who wish to take no chances of being caught short of iron in case of a strike.

Improvement in the steel sheet business is revealed by figures for December issued by the National Association of Sheet & Tin Plate Manufacturers showing sales of 349,000 tons in December, compared with 165,000 tons in November. Unfilled orders at the end of the year were 445,000 tons, a gain over the preceding month of 165,000 tons. Sheet prices are much firmer, with but little variation from 3c for blue annealed, 3.85c for black, and 5c for galvanized sheets. Inasmuch as there are so many acres of sheet makers, it is notable when prices hold firm.

**Scarcity of Tin Plate**  
Can makers complain that they cannot get sufficient quantities of tin plate in spite of the fact that buying is spread evenly throughout the year, instead of being seasonal. Prices are holding firm at \$5.50 a box, Pittsburgh, except for export, where prices are cut as is usual for foreign shipment.

A fabricator of structural steel has compiled figures for sales over the last three months. The total was 450,000 tons, and this does not include work for railways, elevated lines and railroad bridges. The sales of freight cars so far this year has also been compiled and reveals a total of 13,500 cars.

Steel business in the United States and that in Great Britain is in sharp contrast. There conditions are somewhat depressed, because of the railroad strike and the uncertainty as to what the Labor Party will inaugurate. Prices of steel have been receding and some plants have shut down completely. Moreover, the competition from the Continent is severe.

**Railroad Demand Heavy**  
Belgian and French mills have been capturing considerable South American business. They recently booked 9000 tons of rails in Chile and 12,000 tons for Brazil, while 12,000 tons have been sold to Finland.

Railroad demand is quite impressive, total inquiries for cars alone being 40,000, of which the Pennsylvania names 10,000; the New York Central the same number; the Santa Fe wanting 5000, and the Louisville & Nashville 8000.

Iron and steel scrap have been making time after reaching recent high levels, at which heavy melting steel scrap was bought at \$22 delivered to the Pittsburgh district. Prices have been so favorable in that locality that brokers and dealers in New England, New York, and Philadelphia have shipped large tonnages to that center.

The report of Judge E. H. Gary of the Steel Corporation to President Coolidge, that the eight-hour day had advanced the cost of steel-making 10 per cent, was already generally known in the steel industry, being expressed as an increase of about \$2 to \$3 a ton. Judge Gary also said that in time improved methods of manufacture would wipe out this increased cost, and that idea had also been expressed in the trade previously.

**Copper Price Advances**  
Copper staged a comeback during the last week, having advanced 1 cent a pound to 12 1/2 cents by the end of the week. Buying started unexpectedly Saturday of the week before and during the period about 50,000,000 pounds were sold. Many buyers were caught off their guard. They had put in bids of 12 cents and when they followed up their bids they found that the market had advanced. There had been no genuine purchasing movement since November. Many users suddenly found themselves low in stocks and entered the market simultaneously.

Buying also improved for export with the difference that the foreigners wanted chiefly prompt delivery whereas the domestic users were more interested in copper for delivery during the second quarter. Reasons for the hand-to-mouth buying of the foreign users were the difficulties of financing purchases and the expectancy that prices will be lower for export on Feb. 1.

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because of the withdrawal of several members of the Copper Export Association on that date and the bringing about of keener competition.

**Tin, Lead and Zinc Strong**

A spectacular squeeze took place in the spot position of tin during the week due to delays in arrivals of cargoes on account of stormy weather on the Atlantic. Prices were forced to 52c a pound for spot position, which was 1/2c higher than the peak of 1923, futures selling 2c a pound under spot, an unusual margin. Prices sagged considerably during the latter part of the week.

Lead continues in a very strong position with prices unchanged at 80c 3/4c New York, and 80 1/2c East St. Louis. The Mexican trouble causes lead consumers anxiety lest supplies be curtailed.

Buying by the battery makers and cable manufacturers has been very heavy. Purchases by pigment makers in 1923 were about 80 per cent of those in 1922 and have been in still less proportion so far in 1924.

Zinc was in a strong position all week at 6 1/2c East St. Louis. Galvanizers have bought tonnages averaging about 300 tons in an order. The British will soon need large quantities.

## INCREASED COTTON ACREAGE IN TEXAS

Due to Expected Shortage, Farmers May Plant 25 Per Cent More to New Crop

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 29 (Special)—Active preparations for planting cotton in Texas are under way, and indications point to a large acreage, especially in western portions of the state. The good prices that have prevailed for several months, and the reported world shortage in cotton, are factors that should show their effects in an increased acreage.

While it is too early to make an accurate estimate, it is probably safe to say the acreage will be increased by at least one-fourth over last year's. With favorable planting conditions, this may be raised to one-third or more. It is regarded as certain, however, that no matter what spring conditions may be, the new crop will be some larger than last year's planting.

The demand for Texas cotton continues good, and movement to domestic mills and abroad is heavy. Exports through the port of Galveston since Aug. 1, including both the cotton moving for export and that moving coastwise for other American ports, is well over the 2,000,000-bale mark.

Texas cotton growers have sold their cotton as fast as ginned this year, and there remains little cotton in first hands. What stocks remain in Texas are in hands of buyers, compresses and speculators generally. Some merchants at rural stores and in small towns have purchased cotton from the growers, taking cotton in payment of accounts and have held their cotton for better prices.

Indicating the small amount held in first hands, the report of the Texas Farm Bureau Cotton Association shows the following in the various interior Texas towns: Houston, 325,605 bales, compared with 317,117 bales last year; Fort Worth, 5275 bales, compared with 8748; Dallas, 12,686, compared with 18,815; Austin, 1607, compared with 160; Breckenridge, 574, compared with 4324; San Antonio, 800, compared with 1800. The large number of bales at Houston is explained by the fact that Houston is the principal storage point. Farm preparations are backward, estimated at one-half what they are normally, on account of excessive rainfall and cold weather. Considerable land has been bedded in preparation for seeding, while other fields have been plowed in preparation for bedding.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

### CANADIAN PACIFIC

December: 1923 1922  
Gross revenue \$19,136,674 \$17,365,639  
Net operating income 3,358,127 4,464,085  
Gross revenue 19,136,674 17,365,639  
Net earnings 3,358,127 4,464,085

### PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

December: 1923 1922  
Gross revenue \$54,769,302 \$57,444,562  
Net operating income 8,724,273 6,131,243  
Year-over revenue 721,397,408 644,379,108  
Net operating income 83,756,849 73,475,328

### SOUTHERN RAILWAY

December: 1923 1922  
Gross revenue \$12,432,825 \$12,224,292  
Net operating income 2,914,870 2,492,292  
Gross revenue 150,467,985 128,489,847  
Net operating income 28,128,126 20,472,778

### CHICAGO & EASTERN RAILROAD

December: 1923 1922  
Gross revenue \$2,245,919 \$2,522,000  
Net operating income 28,408,408 24,721,248  
Gross revenue 2,245,919 2,522,000  
Net operating income 28,408,408 24,721,248

### MOBILE & OHIO

December: 1923 1922  
Gross revenue \$1,537,909 \$1,585,542  
Net operating income 167,234 265,510  
Gross revenue 29,112,416 17,875,065  
Net operating income 2,659,009 2,713,282

### WHEELING & LAKE ERIE

December: 1923 1922  
Gross revenue \$1,436,200 \$1,910,812  
Net operating income 196,679 62,121  
Gross revenue 19,211,572 13,153,888  
Net operating income 2,709,241 392,850

### BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

December: 1923 1922  
Gross revenue \$1,428,257 \$2,098,487  
Net operating income 242,193 205,846  
Gross revenue 22,024,116 16,756,681  
Net operating income 2,582,656 550,680

### HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Directors of Hart, Schaffner & Marx voted to retire all outstanding preferred, amounting to \$1,425,000, at \$120 a share plus interest.

## WEEKLY REVIEW OF FINANCES AND TRADE IN CANADA

Country Able to Raise Own Funds—Paper Output Gains—Exports Larger

OTTAWA, Jan. 29 (Special)—Through the ready absorption of the new \$50,000,000 Canadian Northern Railway 5 per cent 30-year loan, guaranteed by the Dominion Government, Canada has given another striking demonstration of financial strength.

Many good judges of the situation had thought that this would surely find its way to the United States, but the highest Canadian syndicate's bid of 97.813 was well above that of the highest American bid. The interest is payable in Canadian funds, and the bonds have been sold to the investor at 5.03.

This is the first regular Canadian National Railway loan to be placed in Canada, though another issue of equipment trust bonds was sold in this country last year.

### Wheat Crop a Record

The final Government returns for the 1923 grain crop add further testimony to the wonderful yield of wheat, which the Bureau of Statistics now places at 474,199,000 bushels, or about 75,000,000 more than in 1922. This was obtained from an area of 22,671,000 acres. Not only was this the highest crop of wheat in the country's history, but the same may be said of the oats crop, which was 537,733,000 bushels. The lower scale of wheat prices had the effect of reducing the total value of this crop from \$539,419,000 in 1922 to \$316,606,000.

The resulting increase in grain tonnage handled by the railways is seen in the figures for car inspections, for the last four months of 1923, which were 227,454, as compared with 195,451 for the corresponding months in 1922. Of these cars the Canadian Pacific handled 126,587, the Great Northern 100,046, and the Great Northern 821.

Exports of wheat during December were again large, having been 57,377,000 bushels, or one-third more than in 1922, and regarded as certain, however, that no matter what spring conditions may be, the new crop will be some larger than last year's planting.

The demand for Texas cotton continues good, and movement to domestic mills and abroad is heavy. Exports through the port of Galveston since Aug. 1, including both the cotton moving for export and that moving coastwise for other American ports, is well over the 2,000,000-bale mark.

Final trade returns for 1923 show that the United States sold to Canada last year \$610,371,521 worth of goods, or little over \$1,000,000 more than in 1922.

On the other hand, Canada sold to the United States \$432,852,000 worth, or \$1,000,000 more than in 1922. Of this, \$225,346,000 was in lumber, pulp and paper, an increase in this branch alone of \$50,000,000.

December was a satisfactory month in pulp and paper circles, though the newspaper production was not as large as it was in November. Total exports of pulp and paper were valued at \$11,674,188, as compared with \$10,249,418 for the corresponding month last year. Of the 1,896,475 hundredweight reported, all but 21,500 hundredweight went to the Republic. The United States, in 1923, took 1,284,230 cords of pulpwood, or 35,000 more than in 1922.

Negotiations for the formation of a giant merger of the Laurentide, Belgo, and St. Maurice pulp and paper companies are being carried on, and the presence over here of representatives of leading American interests is taken as an indication that they are progressing very well.

### Newspaper Output Gaining

Addressing the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Hon. T. A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce, predicted the other day that in 1924 Canada would overtake the United States as a producer of newspaper, which means that it was miles far ahead in this department of production. He also pointed out that the United States takes four-fifths of all the Canadian pulp and paper shipments and that two-thirds of all the newspaper used in the Republic was either of Canadian manufacture or was from wood or pulp imported from Canada.

The foreign demand for automobiles continues strong for exports during December being 7122 cars, as compared with 5691 for the corresponding month last year. The total number of cars exported during 1923 was 69,920, as compared with 57,658 for 1922. The largest increase was in shipments of freight automobiles, which were 12,439, as compared with 2564 in 1922; passenger automobile shipments increased from 35,394 in 1922 to 57,481 in 1923.

On the Pacific coast business is very active, approximately 50,000,000 feet of lumber having been booked for cutting in British Columbia mills for export, nearly 7,000,000 feet for Australia. Nearly every boat sailing for the Orient carries decksloads of logs for Japan.

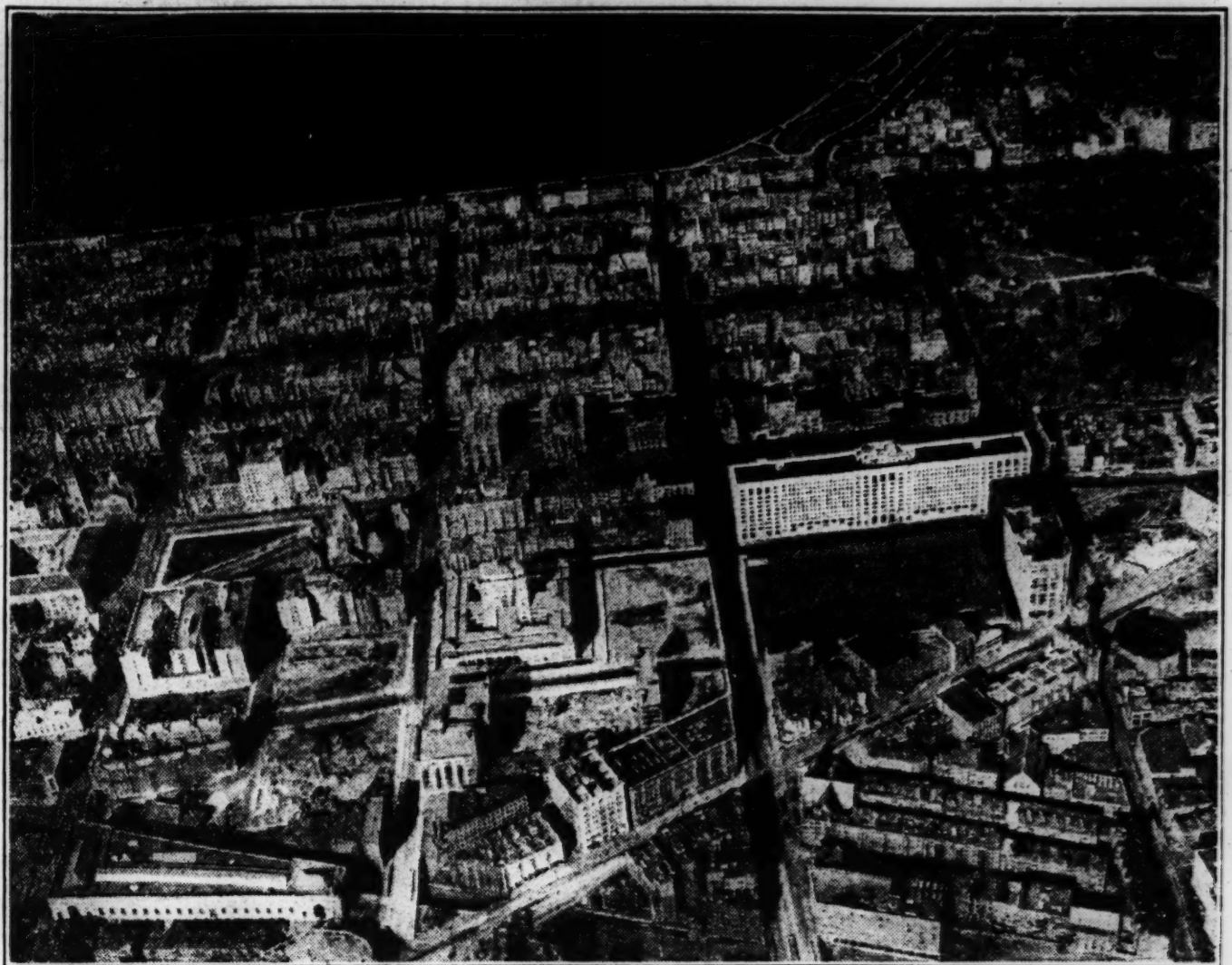
### S. S. KRESGE 1923 INCOME

S. S. Kresge Company consolidated income account for 1923 follows:  
Sales \$81,845,232 \$65,191,452  
Net operating income 5,493,988 6,616,417  
Gross revenue 141,250 141,415  
Com cash div 1,558,257 1,168,551  
Surplus 7,394,381 5,206,415  
P & S 11,161,180 9,888,033  
After providing for federal taxes and contingencies  
\*After payment of \$6,121,623 stock dividend on common.

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No detail of personnel or equipment has been overlooked to guarantee unsurpassed service to the tenants of this most modern building



Airplane View of the PARK SQUARE BUILDING and Vicinity

## The Developments in Park Square and Stuart St. Section during past few years:

Improvements completed or under construction.	Estimated Cost:	Land recently acquired for improvement.	Estimated Cost:
Park Square Building.....	\$7,000,000	Statler Hotel.....	\$10,000,000
Capitol Theatre & Commonwealth Office Building.....	7,000,000	University Club.....	2,500,000
New John Hancock Insurance Building.....	7,500,000	Young Men's Christian Union.....	2,500,000
Paine Furniture Co.....	2,500,000	Headquarters City Boston Police Dept.....	1,000,000
Douglas Flattery interests.....	2,500,000		
Elks' New Home.....	2,500,000		
Salada Tea Co.....	1,500,000		
Eliot St. Garage.....	2,000,000		
Peck & Hills Furniture Co.....	500,000		
Earle Building.....	600,000		
Decatur Hopkins.....	600,000		
	\$34,200,000	Total improvements, completed, under construction and proposed in the immediate future.....	\$50,200,000
		Estimated cost improvements now under negotiation.....	25,000,000
		Total.....	\$75,200,000

As a business man you should keep in close touch with the City's expansion—locate along the line of progress in the Park Square Section

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BOSTON

J. SUMNER DRAPER  
209 Washington Street  
BOSTON

PACKER HIDES.  
PRICES RISING  
Stocks Well Sold Up and Buyers Are Aggressors—Calf Skins Strong

The packer market was active during the last week, several varieties showing fractional advances. The most conspicuous rise occurred in the weekend sale of 24,000 January branded cows at 9 1/2 cents, an advance of 2 cents since the first of December.

Packers have the situation well in hand and stocks are being well sold up, with the lone exception of heavy native cows. Buyers are the aggressors, with sellers holding off for bids. Last week about 200,000 hides were lifted from the market so sellers are somewhat indifferent.

Frigitico hides are active, late advances indicating an upward trend. The following figures appear in late shipments to New York: January, Buenos Aires steers, 16 1/2c; Montevideo January steers, 17 1/2c; January cows, 13 1/2c.

Packer calf skins are strong. Sales last week were: 14,000 January skins, 20c; 22,000 January skins, 20c; former low, 17 1/2c; 19,000 Chicago cities, 19c; asked: January klips offered at 18 1/2c and 15 1/2c.

The principal sales of packer hides during the week ended Jan. 26 are reported as follows:  
Yr. ago  
20,000 Jan native steers.....14 1/2c 20c  
12,000 Jan ex-light nvy steers.....11 1/2c 15c  
15,000 Jan butbranded steers.....13 1/2c 18c  
12,000 Jan Colorado steers.....12 1/2c 17c  
12,000 Jan heavy Texas steers.....13 1/2c 17 1/2c  
25,000 Jan light Texas steers.....12 1/2c 16 1/2c  
5,500 Nov-Dec hvy nvy cows.....12 1/2c 16 1/2c  
13,000 Jan light active cows.....11 1/2c 15c  
4,000 Jan branded cows.....9c 13c  
22,000 Jan branded cows.....8 1/2c 13c

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MORE ORDERS FOR DOUGLAS SHOE CO.

The W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, the large shoe manufacturing concern, has orders on hand 15 per cent in excess of bookings a year ago. The Brockton plant, which is equipped to turn out more than 3,000,000 pairs of men's and women's shoes a year, is now producing at 75 per cent of capacity.

It is believed that there will be a considerable improvement by March. Douglas sales reached their peak of \$24,485,578. The company is now operating 121 retail stores. At the close of 1923 stocks of shoes were valued at \$3,884,781. Total current assets were \$4,815,670; current liabilities only \$394,134, leaving net current assets of \$4,421,536—a ratio of 12 to 1.

**BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL INCOME**  
TORONTO, Jan. 29—The British Empire Steel Corporation is expected to show earnings in excess of \$1,000,000 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, sufficient to cover all interest charges and first preferred dividends. Nothing, however, will be available for the second preferred. It is estimated that the coal strike last July cost the company about \$1,000,000, other wise over 1 per cent would have been shown on the second preferred. The liquid position of the company is satisfactory.

**LOS ANGELES BOND OFFERINGS**  
LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 29—The city clerk will receive bids until Feb. 5 for the following 5 per cent semi-annual bonds: \$6,000,000 sewerage; \$11,000,000 water; \$5,000,000 library; \$500,000 playground; \$500,000 playground.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (Special)—Boston fish interests will be interested in a decision, just handed down by the Board of United States General Appraisers, sustaining protests of J. L. Cox and F. W. Myers & Co., of Ogdensburg, N. Y. In this decision the customs board rules that both frozen mackerel and frozen tuna fish are entitled to free entry under Paragraph 1656 of the Tariff Act of 1922. The board's decision is based on Paragraph 717 of the 1922 law is reversed.

**BUENOS AIRES LOAN UNDER WAY**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Negotiations for the opening of the \$5,000,000 Buenos Aires loan by a New York banking syndicate are virtually concluded, Wall Street heard today.

Proceeds from the sale of the issue, which is expected to bear a 6 1/2 per cent coupon, will be used for development and extension of public utilities and other improvements.

**MORE FREIGHT CARS IN USE**  
In line with heavier traffic, surplus freight cars are beginning to decrease, says the American Railway Association. On Jan. 14 the railroads had 222,921 surplus freight cars in good repair and immediately available, a decrease of 60,569 since Jan. 7.

In Other Words It's Absurd!

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Order Supervisor of  
N. Y. State Banking Dept.

Gentlemen: Without obligation on my part please send booklet "Building as Income with Guaranteed Bonds."

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ADDRESS

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OHIO OIL DEAL CLOSED

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Recent reports of negotiations between the Ohio Oil Company and the Indian Refining Company were confirmed today by the sale of several of the latter's producing properties in Illinois and Indiana to the Ohio concern.



	High	Low	LIBERTY BONDS
--	------	-----	---------------

Louis & Nash 5s 2003	99 1/2	99 1/2	2 1/2% 1927	98.7	99.11	99.7	99.11	99.7
Louis & Nash R.R. & Mon 4s	8 1/2	8 1/2	1st 4 1/4% '47	98.12	99.14	99.11	99.14	99.8
Louis & Nash Ts '30	107 1/2	107 1/2	2d 4 1/4% '42	98.8	99.12	99.6	99.12	99.5
Louis Gas & Elec 5s '83	90	90	4d 4 1/4% '28	99.29	100	99.29	99.31	99.29
Magma Copper 7s '32	117	117	8th 4 1/4% '38	99.10	99.15	99.5	99.14	99.3
Magnat. Copper 7s '32	117	117						

		Last	
		High	Low
Manila Elec Co 7s '42.....	99	98 1/2	
Manitoba S W Co 6s '34.....	97 1/2	96 1/2	
Marblet St Ry cons 6s '34.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	
Mariand Oil 7 1/2s B '31.....	101 1/2		
Mariand Oil 6s 31 Ser A.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	
Metcn Edison 6s Ser C '53.....	89 1/2		
<p>For example, read 98.3 as 98 3/10.</p>			

		Last	
		High	Low
Anton-Jurgens Mar 6s '47.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	
Argentine 5s '48.....	83	83	

[illegible][illegible]

Ore S Line 35 '45	95	95	U S Mexico 65 '54	64 1/2	64 1/2
Ore S Line 36 '45	94	94			
Ore S Line 38 '53	87 1/2	87 1/2			
Ore S Line 38 '48	102 1/2	102 1/2			
Ore S Line grid 38 '48	102 1/2	102 1/2			
Otis Elevator 12 '53	147	147			
Pac G & E 54 '47	94 1/2	94 1/2			
Pac G & E 54 '47	92 1/2	92 1/2			
Pac Power 58 '50	94 1/2	94 1/2			
Pac T & T 58 '52	92 1/2	92 1/2			
Pac T & T 58 '47	91 1/2	91 1/2			
Pan Am R R 48 '48	88 1/2	88 1/2			
Pan Am R R 48 '48	85	85			
Pan Am R R 48 '48	89	89			
Penn R R 48 '48	88 1/2	88 1/2			
Penn R R 48 '48	91 1/2	91 1/2			
Penn R R 48 '48	90 1/2	90 1/2			
Penn R R 48 '48	109	109			
Penn R R 48 '48	108	108 1/2			
Peoria & E 1st 48 '49	71 1/2	71 1/2			
Peoria & E 1st 48 '49	70 1/2	70 1/2			
Philadelphia P R 48	91	91			

Philadelphia Co 5 1/2% '33	92 1/2	91 1/2	a shade to 1/2 c lower, May 79 3/4 @ 79 1/2 c.
Phila & Rg C & I 5% '73	94 1/2	94 1/2	was followed by an advance to well
Pierce Arrow 8% '43	79 1/2	79 1/2	above yesterday's finish.
Pierce Oil 8% '31	87	87	Wheat and oats responded to corn's

Pressed Steel Car 50s.....	92	52	strength. After opening unchanged to
Prod. & Ref. 3s '71.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	5/8c higher, May \$1.09 1/4 @ 1.09 3/4, and
			July \$1.07 1/2, wheat opened at 44 1/2,

PUBLIC SERVICE N J 58	82	82	all around.	
Punta Sugar S 37	114	114	Oats started at a shade lower to Yc gain. May 48½@45½c. Later all the months showed something of an upturn. Provisions are firm in line with grain and hogs.	
Reading & 37	91	91		
Reading & cfs	91	91		
Reading & r	91	91		
Reading & 97	90	87		
Reading (Jer Cen) col & 31	65	65		
Remington Arms & 70	55	55		
Rip Iron & Steel & 50	54	54		
Rip Iron & Steel	54	54		
Rio G & W & 74	75	75		
Rogers Brown Iron & 43	85	85		
R I A & L & 74	74	74		
R I A & Ark Pac & 48	75	75		
San Ant Pac & 78	90	90		
Sciotti Valley & N E & 48	65	65		
Seaboard A L & sta 50	61	61		
Seaboard A L & r & 50	49	49		
Seaboard A L & r & 50	45	45		
Seaboard A L & sta 50	71	70		
Sharon Steel Hoop & 41	102	102		
Sinclair Pipe Line & 43	82	82		
Sinclair C O P & 78	97	95		
Sinclair C O P & 78	87	86		
Sinclair Purchasing & 28	97	97		
So Bel Tel & 43	95	95		
St Joe Ry L & P & 31	78	78		
St Joe Ry Coat & 37	91	91		
St Pac T & S & 40	134	134		
St Pac clt & 49	94	94		
St Pac & 48	87	86		
St Pac cv & 42	94	94		
St P & 48	98	98		
St P & R Sugar	101	101		
St Railway & 54	71	71		
St Railway & 54	97	97		
St Railway & 54	103	103		
St Railway & 54	97	97		
St West Pac & 50	71	71		
St L & S F adj & 53	77	76		
St L & S F inc & 50	64	64		
St L & S F & A C	69	69		
St L & S F & 50	64	64		
St L & F & 50	78	78		
St L & S W lat & 38	78	78		
St L & S W on & 43	80	80		
St L I M & S & 29	80	80		
St L I M & S (32) & 29	78	78		
Standard G & E & 28	100	100		
Standard G & E & 73	97	96		
Sugar Est of Ontario & 43	97	97		
Syracuse Light & 54	80	80		
Tenn Power & 45	95	95		
T & Pac lat & 50	94	94		
Third Ave adj & 50	48	48		
Tidewater Oil & 31	102	102		
Toledo Edison & 41	107	107		
Toledo Traction	97	97		
T S T & W & 50	79	79		
Union Bag & Paper & 45	90	90		
Union Elec Light & 73	91	91		
Union Oil & 40	101	101		
Union Pac lat & 30	82	82		
Union Pac & 47	91	90		
Union Pac cv & 42	94	94		
Union Pac & 208 ctf	101	101		
Union Pac & 40	107	107		
United Fuel & S F	12	12		
United Rys Inv & S F	95	95		

United Rys & sta (Pitts) .... 95	95	Income of \$1,430 a year without your investing another dollar.
United Stores Realty & '43 ..101	101	

U S Rubber 58 '47	9714	86
Utah Bond 58 '48	10054	10054
Utah Steel 58 '48	103	112 1/2
Utah Light 48 '48	8234	8216
Utah Power 48 '48	90	90
Utah Gas 58 '48	89	89
Van-Car Chem 78 '47	8074	8074
Van-Car Chem 57 1/2 48 war '37	64	63
Va Ry 58 '48	9454	1454
Va Ry & Power 58 '48	95	95
Vermontes Bug 78 '48	95	94
Vernor 1st 58 '39	9814	98
Wabash 58 '48	9016	9016
Warner Sugar 78 '41	100	102 1/2
West Pac 58 '48	9814	9814
West Pac 1st 58 '48	8914	8914
West Maryland 48 '38	63	63
W Penn Power 58 '48	91	91
W Penn Power 78 '48	10514	10514
W Penn Power 58 '48	101	101
West Union 58 '48	9714	9714
Westinghouse 71 '31	10714	10714
W L E 68 '48	63	63
W L E 48 '48	57	56 1/2
Wickley-Spencer 48 '38	7214	7214
Wilson 68 '38	91	91
Wilson 1st 68 '48	98	97 1/2

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<p>America for the second half of 1923 approximated £300,000, compared with the first half. Net for the year, approximately \$287,000, was equal to about \$1.84 a share on the 373,324 shares.</p>	<p>LONDON, Jan. 28.—Consols for money 15 1/2, De Beers 11 1/2, Rand Mines 3 1/2. Money rate was 3 1/2 per cent. and discount rates, short bills 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 per cent. Three months' bills 5 1/2 per cent.</p>	<table> <tr> <td>Deductions .....</td> <td>1,097,181</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dividends .....</td> <td>980,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Surplus .....</td> <td>874,163</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>*Deficit.</b></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Deductions .....	1,097,181	Dividends .....	980,000	Surplus .....	874,163	<b>*Deficit.</b>	
Deductions .....	1,097,181									
Dividends .....	980,000									
Surplus .....	874,163									
<b>*Deficit.</b>										















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## THE HOME FORUM

## Is It the Time or the Book?

MY FRIEND closed her book with an exclamation of approval. "You must read this," she said. "It is excellent."

"I have read it," I replied. "Well?"

"I don't remember much about it except that it bored me," I said. But my friend was not listening; she had reopened the book and was turning the pages over slowly, and I realized as I watched her that she was thoroughly happy. Why, then, had it left me unmoved?

I remember one winter's night some years ago walking from the country station to my home through four miles of moonlit loveliness. My companion, who was keenly appreciative of beauty, constantly drew my attention to various aspects of the scenery which especially appealed to her, while I, in a most unmanly way, only grunted in reply. It was, I argued to myself, sheer extravagance to waste words on the obvious. I had seen many moons many times before, and they had all possessed a golden face, and had all looked at me between the tree branches with precisely the same vague expression. I knew all the stars well—I even knew their different colors, and had seen them clustering behind the church spire over and over again, and mounting in a brilliant trail to the heights of soft darkness above. I knew, too, the way in which every now and again one big bird would rise from the wind-blown rookery, sending forth its strangely pleading cry as it flapped its ragged wings against the moon and then dropped back again into the shadows. All these things I felt to be commonplace.

We turned a corner and dipped down to where the mill-pond joined the edge of the road, and here, all unexpectedly, something gripped me and I was compelled to pause. The wide stretch of water was covered about the sides with the thinnest layer of ice. I stooped down and touched it very lightly with the tips of my fingers and saw the surface tremble all around. The ice was forming itself into finely drawn lines branching sharply away to where, in the center, the mill threw its deep, clear-cut reflection across the water. At my feet it was a frail, thin crust, feeling its way in and out of the little pebbles and bits of loose soil, and imprisoning the low branches of the willow where they lay in the pool. Tomorrow, I conjectured, the whole sheet would be strong, firm ice. The school children would discover it with rejoicing and scratch its surface from side to side with their hob-nailed boots, but tonight the moon, the mill

and I shared the secret between us. Things had not happened, they were happening.

I picked up a tiny stone and gently started it spinning over the silver surface. Somewhere in the mill-shadow it found water and sent back a little gurgling note, and afterward the stillness was almost overwhelming. My friend had wandered on and I stood there in the roadway alone with my shadow, and was conscious of intense joy.

Sometimes in the course of reading a book one pauses in amazement at something that satisfies and, retracing one's steps, the particular passage is read again and again in the hopes of discovering what it is that arrests. This experience, I believe, does not come often, and in my own case hardly ever, but when it does it is altogether unmistakable. It gives extreme satisfaction. It is, in fact, the essence of art uncovered.

There is, I think, nothing I have ever read which has possessed this arresting power to so marked a degree as a certain sentence in Luke's relation of the events of the first Christmas Eve. "And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night." You may tell me that the beauty lies in the associations of the context, but I believe that if I were heathen—coming accidentally upon that one short and simple sentence for the first time, I should be gripped by it in precisely the same way.

My friend closed her book again and looked across at me. "So it bored you?" she said. "You poor thing, what a tremendous amount of pleasure you must have missed!"

## Plain Song

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. Chief among unbought blisses might we count

The chance-taught comeliness of common sights—  
Stark trees athwart pale sunrise in the south.  
In January, like a hill of spears;  
Blue April's zenith in a puddle's eye;  
The bramble's crimson on a town's drab waste;  
The dandelion, sun spark, shout of spring—  
All teaching, always may we lift the gaze;  
May on the mount behold the bush as flame;  
May loose our latches; praise the present Good;  
Be thankful.

Douglas Hurn.

## The Goat-Herd's Day

THE mellow sound of a single horn. Immediately there responds a tinkling-tinkle from a tiny bell—then more tinkles from other tiny bells until a whole melody of jingles fills the air. It is the occasion when the shepherd boy at peep of dawn plods through the Swiss village and calls out his trusted goat-herd. From every stable they scamper the minute they hear the familiar sound, for already their owners have loosened their halters and opened the stable doors. But never a peep out do they venture until they recognize the official blow of their shepherd's horn. Then they hurry, some white, some spotted, some with horns some without, but almost all with a little conical beard. Two from this stable, three from that, and, perhaps, more from the barn of a more fortunate peasant who owns as many as six or seven. They come galloping and bleating through the narrow alleys toward their keeper for the day.

Several times the horn sounds as the youthful shepherd winds his way down the crooked street of the mountain village. To the goats, it is a call to higher altitudes, greener pastures, more juicy vegetation, and they are ready. When all are gathered together, each with his tiny bell dangling at his throat, the horn again sounds and the excursion begins. They themselves lead the way, while the boy follows behind with his dog, his alpen stock, and his knapsack. It is the first big event of the early morning—this exodus of goats from the village. They travel along orderly and together. "Sometimes they climb up over steep embankments, follow the main road for a little way, then up again over what would be impossible cliffs for any other animal; but the goats are agile and surefooted. After several hours of patient tramping and courageous climbing, they at last reach the upland greens and juicy mountain shrubs. In the middle summer the receding snow line invites them ever higher until sometimes they graze six thousand feet above the level of the sea. Once having reached their destination for the day, the horn sounds and they scatter. Here and there they ramble, unrestricted by fences or artificial hedges. Eagerly they search for their favorite weeds, the dandelions, and the thistles. At times it seems they defy the steepness of the rocks and the deepness of the precipices. Nothing daunts them. They arrange themselves in ludicrous positions in their eagerness to reach the farthest overhanging shrub. The shepherd boy takes his place in the midst generally on a high rock where it is his duty to see that all goes well. He loves these docile, confidence-inviting little animals. They are his friends, his all-day-long companions. With them he drinks of the same cold mountain stream, rejoices in the same snappy, exhilarating mountain climate, and basks in the same sun. Many homes in the village have entrusted their goats to his keeping. Sometimes as many as five hundred are given to his charge. He watches through his spy-glass and keeps an eye on all their wanderings. If by chance one falls by the wayside or slips down a crevice, he must restore him. Sometimes a plaintive baa and violent tinkle calls him to a rescue, for when evening comes there

must be no stall vacant in the village. At midday he is allowed to milk one or two of them for his lunch. This, with some bread and cheese brought with him from home, constitutes his solitary meal.

As the shadows lengthen and the time comes for the descent, he again gets out his little horn. Immediately the bucks and does know its meaning and they gather round. But not one would presume to hurry or start before the second signal. When all are assembled and each stray tinkle is rounded up, the horn again sounds and the journey begins. What a jangling of bells as they all move along together! Although they have eaten since early morning, they are still pattering along the way. They climb on every possible rock and look round to their guardian with mischievous eyes. The villagers hear the approaching tinkling-tinkle in the distance and make ready for the homecoming. To them the day's journey to the mountains means three times the amount of milk they would otherwise receive. When the little company reaches the village it gradually disperses and the tinklings scatter. Each goat knows his own alley, his own stable, and his own stall. Then the goats dream of alpine pastures and await the familiar sound of the shepherd's horn next morning.

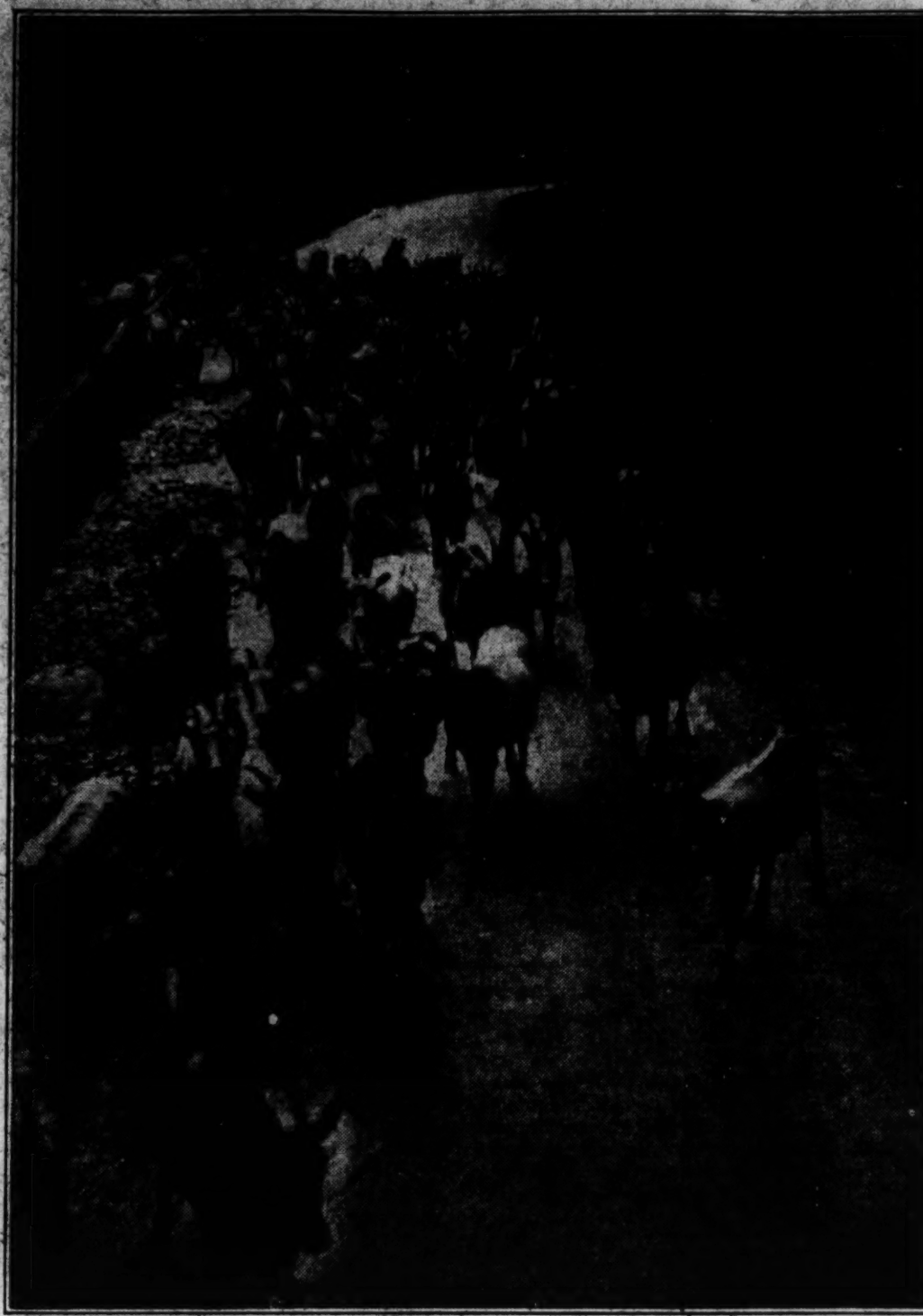
## Night in the Valley

Sleep broods o'er the mountain crest,  
And the folds of the hill,  
Hollow and headland rest,  
Silent and still.  
All things are slumbering,  
Not a leaf is stirred,  
Of insect or creeping thing  
No rustle is heard.  
The beasts of the mountain sleep,  
And the murmuring bees,  
And the monsters that haunt the deep  
Of the purple seas;  
The swift winged tribes of the air  
Have ceased from their flight.  
—Alcman, Translated from the Greek by J. A. Pott.

## Burns

It is not the men of letters who have handed Burns with the surest touch. Men to whom letters mean little or nothing are quicker to understand him. The fact is that Burns is everywhere. This wonderful instinct for truth and frankness is the secret of his genius and of his style. Perhaps it is the secret of all great style. No sermon worth so much as a tallow dip has ever been preached on the life of Burns, but the mere story of his life is an enthralling drama. It is true that at Ellisland and Dumfries he wrote not a few of his finest songs, and that "Tam o' Shanter," in many ways the strongest and maturest of all his works, belongs to his closing years. In "Tam o' Shanter," especially, he surpasses himself; no masterpiece of narrative so concise, so various, so telling, is to be found even in Chaucer. Is it not a strange thing that the king of poetic story-tellers told only one story?—Sir Walter Raleigh.

Raleigh.



Photograph by C. Lutz, Washington, D. C.

## A Herd of Swiss Mountain Goats

## "Et les Neuf Autres, Où Sont-ils?"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

UN INCIDENT qui ressort dans l'évangile narratif aussi distinctement qu'un camée, c'est celui dont on fait le récit relativement aux dix lépreux que Jésus guérit sur son chemin. On ne cite même pas le nom du village où cette épisode eut lieu; mais il est évident que les lépreux reconquirent la nature divine de la mission du Maître, car aussitôt qu'ils le virent, ils demandèrent son aide et le supplèrent en disant: "Jésus, Maître, aie pitié de nous!" En lisant cette histoire, nous constatons que les seules paroles qu'il leur adressât furent celles-ci: "Allez, montrez-vous aux sacrificateurs."

Evidemment, il était si conscient du pouvoir guérisseur de la Vérité qu'il sut parfaitement réaliser l'irréalisable des croyances qui semblaient les entraver, et fit fuir les guérisseurs instantanément. Selon la loi lévitique, il leur dit d'aller se montrer aux sacrificateurs, étant certain qu'en route, toutes traces de la maladie disparaîtraient. Mais "l'un d'entre eux," un Samaritain, comme dit la narration, "voyant qu'il était guéri," fut si plein de joie et de reconnaissance qu'il dut revenir sur ses pas pour rendre grâce à celui qui lui avait apporté un si grand bienfait. Christ Jésus, le voyant prosterner à ses pieds, s'informa des autres lépreux et dit: "Et les neuf autres, où sont-ils?" Il exprima sa surprise de ce que, de tous ceux qu'il avait guéris, celui-là seul, un Samaritain, un étranger, eût reconnu sa dette envers le Christ guérisseur, et il le congédia en lui adressant ces paroles significatives: "Lève-toi, va, ta foi t'a sauvé."

Des neuf autres, on n'en dit rien de plus. Nous ne possédons aucun renseignement relatif à leur identité, leur race et leurs expériences subéquentes; mais ne pouvons-nous pas les considérer comme des exemples de tous ceux qui ont reçu une part, peut-être très abondante, des nombreux bienfaits de Dieu, sans reconnaître de quelque manière leur dette envers Lui, ni manifester leur gratitude pour ces bienfaits d'une façon quelconque, soit par la pensée, soit par les actions? Une leçon importante que la Science Chrétienne enseigne à retirer de l'expérience du Maître, c'est celle du pouvoir guérisseur de la gratitude—du bienfait qui revient à celui qui reçoit avec reconnaissance la grâce de Dieu, celui qui comprend et qui reconnaît la source de ses bienfaits et qui en rend grâce. En regard du titre en marge: "Ingratitude et reniement," à la page 94 de "Science et Santé" avec la Clé des Ecritures," Mrs. Eddy dit des œuvres du Maître: "Son pouvoir de guérir provoquait le reniement, l'ingratitude et la trahison, résultant de la sensualité. Sur les dix lépreux que Jésus guérit, un seul revint pour

## "Where Are the Nine?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN INCIDENT which stands out like a cameo in the gospel narrative is the account of the ten lepers whom Jesus healed in the way. Not even the name of the village in which this occurred is given; but it is apparent that the lepers recognized the divine nature of the Master's mission; for immediately upon meeting him they sought his aid, pleading, "Jesus, Master, have mercy on us." From the story we glean that his only words to them were, "Shew yourselves unto the priests."

Apparently so conscious was he of the healing power of Truth that he was enabled perfectly to realize the unreality of the beliefs which seemed to hold them, and they were healed instantaneously. In obedience to the Levitical law, he sent them to show themselves to the priests, assured that on the way all traces of the disease would disappear. But "one of them," a Samaritan, as the narrative runs, "when he saw that he was healed," was so filled with joy and gratitude that he needs must return to his benefactor to acknowledge his great blessing. Christ Jesus, seeing him prostrate at his feet, inquired of him as to the other lepers, "But where are the nine?" And he expressed his surprise that of all whom he had healed, this one alone, a Samaritan, a foreigner, should acknowledge his indebtedness to the healing Christ; and he dismissed him with these significant words: "Arise, go thy way: thy faith hath made thee whole."

Of the nine we have no further account. Who they were, of what race, and of their subsequent experiences, we have no information; but may they not be regarded as typical of the great multitude of persons who have partaken, perhaps generously, of God's manifold blessings without in any wise acknowledging their debt to Him; or in any manner, by either thought or act, manifesting gratitude therefor?

An important lesson to be drawn from the Master's experience, which Christian Science teaches, is the healing power of gratitude—the benefit which accrues to the grateful recipient of God's favor, who knows and recognizes the source of his blessings and gives thanks. Under the marginal heading "Ingratitude and Denial" in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 94), Mrs. Eddy says of the Master's works: "His healing-power evoked denial, ingratitude, and betrayal, arising from sensuality. Of the ten lepers whom Jesus healed, but one returned to give God thanks—that is, to acknowledge the divine Principle which had healed him."

The giving of gratitude implies, first of all, a recognition of the source of

one's blessings. This is in itself of great importance. To recognize God as the Giver of every gift, to know that divine Principle is the source from which emanates all good, is a long step toward putting oneself in line with the infinite power; that is, toward becoming the constant beneficiary of God's infinite goodness. Mrs. Eddy is very definite about this. On page 192 of Science and Health, in one of those highly luminous sentences which so frequently mark her writings, she says, "Whatever holds human thought in line with unselfed love, receives directly the divine power." How definite, yet how filled with promise! To receive "directly" the divine power!

What greater blessing could possibly come to mankind than so to understand man's relation to God as to receive "directly" the divine power? What more profitable purpose could one pursue than such a course as would bring into his human experience the operation of divine Principle, infinite Love, to direct him, to lead him in all his ways, to bless him, and to bring him salvation? Apparently, the nine who failed to recognize their blessing and its source, by this very omission shut themselves off from the possibility of still greater blessings which, had they been spiritually awake, would have been sure to follow this initial experience. How wonderful their opportunity! Surely to have been healed through the spiritual ministry of Christ Jesus was an experience fraught with the greatest possibilities of good, even of gaining that understanding of the Christ and its divine source which we are assured constitutes eternal life. But apparently quite oblivious of their extraordinary opportunity, they went their way, unaware of the spiritual vista which had been opened to them.

Is there not a valuable lesson in this for all mankind? Surely there are none who are not constantly blessed of the Father, none who are not continuously the recipients of countless blessings which have their source on high, since "every good gift and every perfect gift is from above." The possibilities of greater blessedness arising from recognizing the source and purpose of God's beneficence are incalculable. Are we willing to be of the "nine"; or shall we, too, turn in gratitude to the source of our blessings and give God thanks? Jesus' assurance to him who returned was that his faith had made him whole. Shall we not profit by the same proof of our faith, the proof arising from the sense of gratitude and the expression of it?

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1924

## EDITORIALS

**India:  
The Awkward  
Age**

THE Viceroy of India has set Jan. 30 as the date for convening the next session of the Legislative Assembly, the body in the governmental machinery set up in the great peninsula four years ago, which stands next in authority to the Council of State. This means that, before February comes in, there will have opened the first really "stiff" trial of

the very generous measure of representative government now accorded the Protectorate. The outlook is not reassuring, and it is the best friends of India, and of the experiment being tried there, whose confidence in the present issue is most shaken.

As has been set forth generally, the extremists in the land did not sweep the political board in the recent elections, as they had boasted they would do, but none the less have they gained powerful footholds, both in the Central Assembly and the provincial councils. Among the men returned is Mr. C. R. Das, the forceful Swaraj leader, who is virtually standing in the stead of the peaceful Gandhi, and who, consistent with his demand that India be ruled exclusively by natives, now refuses to work with the British Raj. He proclaims: "Either I stand in the councils to wreck these monster reforms, or I don't go there at all." Nor could anything announce more clearly the spirit in which that organization, which used to be known as "Non-cooperationist," henceforth is to work.

It is no secret, the plan of these newly chosen legislators in the diarchy system. They propose to refuse ministers their salaries and to reject the budget; which is to say, of course, that they believe they can make government impossible. Thus will come into play, and speedily, the reserved powers of the Indian Constitution, designed to insure government even though obstructionists should seek to prevent its functioning. But behind these powers, vivifying them if they are to prove worth while, are yet two other factors: the courage of the Delhi Administration, and the backing which it is to receive from the India Office—and one well may wonder how a London Government of marked socialistic tendencies will regard such a situation.

It would appear, then, that the world is about to witness a more advanced move in the Swarajist battle than has been attempted before; a move so menacing, indeed, that it will have to be countered firmly by the Indian authorities, and Lord Reading has given public warning that he will do just this, if need arise. That he should be forced to strong action cannot but be a matter of regret to all right-minded observers, but if, forced to it, the needed steps are not taken, "regret" will prove too weak a word to fit the situation which then would develop. For if any challenge that may thus be thrown down by Mr. Das and his supporters is not met promptly and resolutely, the native moderates will go over to the extremists' side by the hundreds. That is the way of the East. And none need be in the least doubtful as to what increase of disorder this would mean.

The history of India of late years has proved that Britain is there for no imperial aim. She is there for service, and justly is to be held accountable for the life today and its development tomorrow. Her present duty is unmistakable.

EFFECTIVE measures against the automobile speeders have been sought by traffic officers, courts, and the public. The search, it must be admitted, has not been heretofore, entirely successful. It is pointed out that in New York City last year 54,000 cases against alleged violators of state laws and city ordinances prescribing speed regulations were disposed of, and that every year shows an increase in the number of arrests and fines. It has been discovered that one reason for this increase is the fact that many of the offenders are "repeaters." This is taken as an indication that the penalties imposed are not severe enough to impress upon the careless violators of the law the necessity of compliance with the reasonable regulations provided by the public.

But now it seems by experience in other cities, and more particularly in Cleveland, O., that a most effective way to deal with those who play with their automobiles carelessly, or in such a manner as to imperil others, is to take away their playthings, just as disobedient children are sometimes deprived of their toys, or their sleds and bicycles, when they disobey reasonable rules prescribed for their conduct. The joy-riding automobile speeder, like the bootlegger, appears to regard too lightly even the heaviest money fine that can be imposed. But it has been found that he is impressed with the seriousness of his offense if his automobile is impounded, say for thirty or sixty days, upon his first conviction, and for a longer period for second or succeeding offenses. Forced to bear the cost of storage while his car is idle, in addition to the payment of his fine, and being deprived in the meantime of his right to operate any car on the highways, he may be disposed to listen more attentively to a language which he will comprehend.

Just now would seem to be an appropriate time, in those states where sessions of the legislatures are being held, to incorporate some such rule as that proposed into the law. Traffic problems are multiplying everywhere with the tremendous increase in the number of automobiles. Obviously, because of the larger number of cars on the highways, precautions which a few years ago would have reasonably safeguarded the public are not now adequate. This being true, it follows that violations of the reasonable rules established increase, perhaps a hundred fold, the ordinary hazards of travel.

THE expressed determination of President Coolidge to withhold approval of any federal revenue measure which does not embrace substantially the reforms outlined in the so-called Mellon plan, coupled with the refusal of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives to co-operate in drafting a nonpartisan bill, indicates the probability that the final draft of the act will be made on the floor of the lower-house of Congress. With this assured, the influence of the public in shaping the measure is increased. No member of Congress, whether he takes part in the deliberations of the Ways and Means Committee or not, will be able to escape his direct responsibility for the measure as finally shaped and enacted. Every member is answerable to his constituents, not as one ethically bound to accept the recommendations of the committee as final, but as one who votes and acts with full knowledge of the wishes of those whom he represents.

**The People  
the Final  
Arbiters**

With a realization of the opportunity thus presented, it becomes the duty of every voter in the United States to see to it that his particular Representative and Senators are informed as to his wishes in the matter of tax reduction. It might be said that there could be no mistaking the response of the people to the Administration plan. Surely it has been made apparent that the position of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury meets the approval of a great majority of the American people. But that there may be no mistake, the individual voter owes it to himself to see to it that those he has authorized to act in his behalf are informed as to his wishes. Failure to be guided by the convictions of his constituents will make easy the defeat, in future elections, of offending public servants.

But it is unusual for those who have been informed of the trend of public sentiment to stubbornly oppose the wishes of their friends at home. The contact is closer than the voters realize. So those who have refrained from speaking because they believed their voices were too small to be heard should realize that those who desire to serve faithfully do listen and heed. With it becoming more and more apparent each day that the people, and not the politicians acting at the dictation of the representatives of special interests, are to frame and enact pending revenue legislation, the need of effective action is realized.

ONE of the events worth noting in Balkan affairs is the resumption of his constitutional prerogatives by King Boris III of the Bulgarians. The outward manifestation of the new order of things in Sofia was the recent opening of the Sobranje in person by the King, for the first time in his reign, which began in the autumn of 1918. In the interval various influences, including the Stamboulsky régime, were operating to keep the constitutional sovereignty of Bulgaria in the background. During the past autumn, under the more orderly régime of Premier Tsankoff, King Boris has figured prominently in public affairs.

It is a fortunate fact that the influence of King Boris is calculated entirely to advance the interests of peace in the Balkans. Unlike his father, ex-King Ferdinand, the young King of the Bulgarians has no ambitions that can be attained by force of arms. Having fully tasted the sweets of war in the trenches during three wars, King Boris has no desire to subject his people once more to such conditions of life, on the battle field or at home. His growing influence on state affairs is the surest guarantee for the maintenance of peace, so far as it can be maintained by the efforts of Bulgaria.

By foreign diplomats in Sofia, the emergence of King Boris from his obscurity is regarded, on the whole, with decided favor. One of the closest foreign observers in the Near East recently said of the King of the Bulgarians: "I wish he would assert himself more decidedly in the course of Bulgarian affairs. I regard him as the best guarantee which Bulgaria can offer for the prompt and full performance of its international obligations. He has the powers of mind and of heart to serve his country well and to advance the prosperity of his people with energy and intelligence."

The assumption by the King of the prerogatives conferred upon him by the Constitution is being greeted with impressive enthusiasm by his people. For, like his great-grandfather, Louis Philippe, he is a "citizen king," thanks to mental and moral traits which had earned for him from his father, ex-King Ferdinand, the contemptuous sobriquet of "the peasant." Those, however, are the very qualities which endear him to his people, who often speak of him as "our little king," a designation of endearment in the Bulgarian language. King Boris is a firm believer in ultimate justice for all nations, as for all men, under the dispensations of a higher power.

INQUIRY at a number of fruit shops in a great American city showed that a variety of grapes imported from Spain were sold at twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five and forty cents a pound, the difference in price varying with the location of the shops in the poorer or more fashionable districts. This retail price is equivalent to \$500, \$600, \$700 or \$800 a ton for a product that requires little or no skilled labor, either in growing, packing or transportation, and if the reasons for this cost could be ascertained they would doubtless throw some light on the problem of high living costs.

Here is an article sold in the same condition as when it leaves the vineyard, brought across the Atlantic by ocean steamship, the cheapest form of transportation, and distributed largely by motor truck to the retail dealer. It is stated upon what seems to be good authority that the Spanish grape grower gets only about 15 per cent of the price paid for his product by the consumer. The

**The Cost  
of  
Distribution**

other 85 per cent is swallowed up by the exporter, local and steamship freight charges, tariff duties, distribution costs at port of arrival, and profits of importer, jobber, and retailer. There is, of course, some loss through careless packing and other causes, but this is a relatively small item.

The high cost of marketing this article is all the more of a mystery when contrasted with another foreign product, sugar. The planting, cultivation and harvesting of the sugar cane requires considerably more labor than is needed for grape-growing. Then the cane must be hauled to the centrales, where it is crushed and the juice is converted into the raw sugar which is exported to the American market. This soft sugar goes to the refinery, where it is purified, crystallized, packed in cartons and sold, at present retail prices of 9 cents per pound, at the rate of \$180 per ton. Organization of the sugar industry in all its details, improved methods of production and highly efficient refining processes, have made it possible to market a finished product at a much lower price than that of a simple article brought directly from the vine on which it grows. Why should not merchandising methods be made equally effective with grapes as with sugar?

It is vain even to speculate upon the probable influence on the theater if the public, or some solicitous persons acting in behalf of the public, in the time of Shakespeare, for instance, had persuaded the lawmakers of that period that through some method of censorship alone could the art of play writing and play producing be elevated and dignified.

But in the earlier days there was little thought of public censorship. Possibly it was presumed that the patrons of the playhouses were the ones best qualified to encourage by their support, or to condemn by their refusal to witness, such plays as were offered. Perhaps it was agreed that in any expression of art the responsibility rests with the artist or producer, rather than with the public. It may even have been admitted that the makers and producers of plays were entitled to as much freedom of expression as the painter or exhibitor of pictures, or the composer or producer of music.

There is strong argument to support this reasonable theory in respect to the regulation, through public censorship, of motion pictures. In less than a quarter of a century the picture-producing industry has been developed from its incipency to one of tremendous proportions. It has been commercialized and exploited to a degree which could have been attained by no conceivable process in the realm of the legitimate theater. But despite this rapid and almost phenomenal growth, the industry is as much in its infancy as was the theater in the days of Shakespeare. It has not become established. Its future can be shaped, and undoubtedly will be shaped, not by those who believe they are directing its destinies through lavish expenditures of money, and not by those who are consumed with a desire to regulate and direct it by legislation, but by those whose patronage and approval are essential to its development and permanency.

A little consideration will support the reasonable forecast that, no matter what effort may be made to the contrary, there will always be two classes of motion pictures, just as there are, roughly speaking, two classes of painting and sculpture, and two classes of theaters, the high and the low, the excellent and the mediocre. Art cannot be standardized, any more than can writing or preaching. It is complained that those responsible for the production of motion pictures are remiss in that they have not, voluntarily, eliminated the objectionable and retained only the unquestionable. Let us look about us and take account of the theaters in any large city of the world today. They have drawn an invisible line which none cross except voluntarily and consciously. They have set up their own standards, just as the motion picture producers and exhibitors are surely doing.

But in neither the legitimate theater nor the motion picture show-house will this standard be defined, finally, by the scale of prices adhered to. The apparent effort at the moment is to make it appear that only high-class productions are offered at high prices.

## Editorial Notes

ONE man, who is not interested in honest and economical municipal government because he thinks he is not a taxpayer, has an office in a big downtown building and lives in a good apartment house. He is paying nearly 50 per cent more rent for both office and apartment than in 1913. To a friend who tried to interest him in a permanent organization working for better municipal government, he replied: "Oh, I'm not interested; I don't pay any city taxes." He knows that he pays more for his family's food, clothes and other purchases, but it has never occurred to him that these higher prices, and the higher rents he pays, are largely due to the greatly increased taxes on buildings. There are, unfortunately, many millions like him. Perhaps they may some day wake up to realize that in the household accounts and the monthly rent bills there is concealed a pretty large slice of tax.

MANY unusually interesting finds have been made in the neighborhood of Whithy, Yorkshire, during the last three years, since, in fact, the ruins of the Abbey became a national charge in March, 1920. Antiquaries from far and near have followed the work, and during 1923 some 25,000 people paid admissions to see what had been brought to light. Of course, immense care has been taken with all the debris which had to be removed, and it has been abundantly rewarded. When the modern methods in this direction are compared with those of only a few decades ago, one shudders at the thought of the countless treasures which in the past have undoubtedly been thrown away.

## Two Scottish Anniversaries

SCOTSMEN all over the world celebrate this month the anniversary of their national poet, Robert Burns. His songs are sung, his poems recited, his tales retold, and his career, blemished as it was by acts upon which no man could pride himself, recounted with that exaggerated generosity which he himself was wont to extend to an object that he loved. And why do men forgo their own memory to the memory of a humble peasant? Because his poems and songs have withstood the withering criticism of a century and more, illumined truths concealed, proved a delight to ear and eye, laid bare to the world the homely virtues of the lowly country life, left an imperishable record of the customs of his time, and drawn from the most trifling incidents morals of the greatest consequence.

Carlyle clung to "The Jolly Beggars" as the best of Burns' poems. The popular choice is "Tam O'Shanter," but others turn to "The Cotter's Saturday Night," to hear the peasants "chant their artless notes in simple guise," with a conviction that never before have they seen the picturesque setting of the workers in the field, their thoughts, words and deeds set down with such accuracy, simplicity and tenderness as they are in this tale of the evening when the cotter "o'er the moor, his course does homeward bend."

Burns is usually pictured at the plow. And it was at the plow that he wrote some of his greatest poems. An incident trifling to the ordinary onlooker—the flights of birds from a lake, the limping of a hare, the crushing of a mountain daisy—would strike in him a sympathetic chord to which he made a ready response. Guiding his plow through a furrow, one day, he turned up, before he was aware of it, the nest of a field mouse, and so strong was his compassion for the tiny creature he had suddenly deprived of a shelter, that he gave vent to his feelings in words which are quoted wherever English is spoken:

But Mousie, thou art no thy lane,  
In proving foresight may be vain:  
The best laid schemes o' mice an' men  
Gang aft agley,  
An' lea'e us nought but grief an' pain,  
For promis'd joy!

Through all his poems and songs there is the breath of sincerity, an unwavering courage and an utter contempt for caste. Forced to earn a livelihood with the toil of his hands, he gave to the world poetic riches of which it might have been deprived had he been nursed in the ease and luxury of his compatriots of a higher rank.

But while observances for Burns find expression in concert halls and public ceremonies, there is little to mark the anniversary during this month of another man, whose contributions to geology and botany have yet to receive adequate recognition. That man was Robert Dick, a baker of Thurso, whose devotion to natural science brightened the pages of Hugh Miller, the author of "The Old Red Sandstone," and gave to Scottish research some of its choicest treasures. He was brought up in a region bleak and barren, wind-swept and rock-bound, unlike the verdant valley to the south, and the last place a person would go to gather material of the kind he desired.

So great was his zeal, so untiring his energy, that he would walk thirty or forty miles at the end of a day's toil to obtain fossils embedded in the crumbling rock or shells washed up on the seashore. The hills, moors and dales he traversed were unaccustomed to the foot of man and often he had to blaze a path through a thicket, across a bog in which he would at times sink knee-deep, or over a craggy eminence whose bare slopes allured no one but himself. Inured to hardships, he politely rejected all offers of a lift from passing travelers, and bent his steps forward alone, unencumbered by the inquiring curiosity of a friend.

Lofty hills, which by people in the neighborhood were held to be inaccessible, he scaled on their steepest sides; valleys he negotiated in the wildest weather—all to get plants, flowers, shrubs, that, by the leading authorities, were believed to be alien to these parts. He always got his information first hand, and accepted nothing from books before he confirmed it by his own efforts on the ground. No one has shed more light on geology and botany in the much-indented northern coast of Scotland than Robert Dick, whose pursuit of knowledge under difficulties is one of the most stirring chapters in the history of the country. In the archives of the historical societies of Edinburgh there may be found the records of this humble man's work, for his discoveries compelled the attention of men whose research was done under far less arduous circumstances. To him Scotland owes a debt no less than to its literary idols, and of this debt January month is a sharp reminder.

No study, with its warm open fireplace, its heavily burdened bookshelves, its gorgeous draperies, sheltered these men in adding their share to the accumulation of knowledge. Burns wrote his poems on a window sill, on a kitchen table, in the open, even when the tempest raged; and Dick trudged knee-deep in mud, waded streams, struck out paths for himself through tough heathier land, when no road afforded him a passage, to obtain geological and botanical specimens which he later was to assort and classify. Fame to them was never thought of—the task in hand was all. And it justifies the celebration of anniversaries if, for a moment, they carry one back to the men who, without thought of monetary reward, contributed their all to the world. W. W. C.

## "Uncle Sam and the Statue of Liberty"

"THE Statue of Liberty, with its majesty of pose, is less heroic than Uncle Sam," writes Ralph Barton Perry in the Century. "While the Statue of Liberty embodies our conscious rectitude and inspires our laudatory and exemplary nationalism, Uncle Sam," this writer declares, "is not a statue. He is so constituted that he could not by any stretch of the imagination occupy a pedestal. He could not hold the pose without feeling ridiculous. He is hearty and fraternal, impulsive and generous, and, above all, unselfconscious. He has a kind of instinctive wisdom by which he anticipates and disarms the laughter of the world by laughing promptly at himself. It is Uncle Sam who feeds the hungry tramp at the back door while the Statue of Liberty reads him a lecture from the porch. It was Uncle Sam who went to France in 1917 and to Russia in 1919, while the Statue of Liberty remained at home—on its pedestal."

"There is a place for the Statue of Liberty. It should not stand upon the Atlantic seaboard, looking meaningfully at Europe and inviting attention to our national perfection. It should not be compelled to enlighten the world. It should be removed to the interior, there to revolve upon its pedestal and stir the aspiration of Americans. It should preside over our domestic life and not over our foreign relations. Thus placed, it would symbolize, not liberty attained before an envious and admiring world, but that liberty which is our goal. It might then, together with Uncle Sam, symbolize our seeking and our confession of shortcomings, our faith and our candor, and, before the world, our tolerance and comradeship."